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VOL. LXXXIV.—NO 90 VICTORIA B. C SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 23 1900—TWENTY PAGES FORTY-SECOND YEAR

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In quantity and quality and downward in prices of our

Ebony Goods.

Never before could we show you such a complete line of these goods at such low prices. Our direct import order just opened.

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YE OLD BLEND OF YE WHITE HORSE CELLAR

A Scotch Brew Grateful and Comforting.

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TAKE TIME...

To read our advertisement. It is not time wasted, as there is always something to interest you and your table will be filled at a very small cost with the finest delicacies.

EASTERN EGGS (TESTED) ....25c. doz.
CREAMERY BUTTER ..... 25c. lb.
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SNOW FLAKES (the finest breakfast food) ....10c. package.
ENGLISH SAUCE .... 10c. bottle.

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TRADE J. P. & CO. VICTORIA B. C. MARK

Our shirts are the best manufacture and latest styles, and we guarantee each and every garment to be best value on the market. Call and inspect the goods, or write for samples.

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GENUINE DOUBLE BOILED ENGLISH
LINSEED OIL $1 Per Gal.
In Barrel Lots. $1.05 per Gal. in 4 Gal. Tins.
WHITE LEAD, $7.45 and $7.80 per 100 lbs.
J. W. MELLOR, - - 76 & 78 FORT ST

Notice

We, the undersigned brick makers, have this day appointed J. RAYMOND, Sole Agent for the sale of our bricks, and to him all orders must be addressed.
ELFORD & SMITH.
(Signed) JENNINGS BROS.
M. HUMBER.
JAMES BAKER.
Victoria, B.C., Aug. 5, 1900.
Office, Corner Government and Pandora Streets.

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HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS AND BUSSES SUPPLIED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
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Dry Monopole
Veuve Clicquot } CHAMPAGNES.
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R. P. RITHET & CO. LTD.
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AMBERITE
Just arrived, ex Br. ship Glenogil a full consignment of
Curtiss & Harvey's Sporting Amberite and Black Powder
ALSO A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED AMBERITE SMOKELESS SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES, LOADED IN ENGLAND
For prices and particulars, apply to
ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

Better Than The Best
HOUDE'S
Straight Cut Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC.

Lime! Lime!
Marble Bay Lime.
(Trade Mark.)
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.
EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS'" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Dr. S. M. Hartman
DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.
Office: 115 Government Street.

RAZORS.
Razor Strops and a full line of Shaving Outfits just to hand. A full line of Sheffield Table Cutlery, Carvers, etc., just opened at
FOX'S, 78 GOVT St.

CORN MEAL
Can't be equalled for Cattle, Horses or Poultry. We have it. Try a bag.
Sylvester Feed Co., City Market

BRAN
Received a large shipment of Bran and Shorts, first-class Potatoes and all kinds of Grain at lowest prices.
E. M. NODEK, 12 Store St.
Next to E. & N. Railway Station.

WO SANG,
35 Store Street, Victoria, B. C.
Merchant Tailor.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
Fit Guaranteed.

Mining Shares
BUY
Le Roi Shares
This mine is making a profit of $2,000,000 a year and the next dividend will be a very handsome one. We expect the stock will then advance to anywhere from £10 to £20 per share.
A W. MORE & CO.,
86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

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Chatham Street, (6 rooms)	$11.00
Cedar Hill Road, (6 rooms)	5.00
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Speed Avenue, (5 rooms)	5.00
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Victoria Crescent, (5 rooms)	6.00
Yates Street, (7 rooms)	18.00

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86 Government St. Next Bank of Montreal.

MINING SHARES
It is not necessary to lock up your money by buying stock outright, incurring the consequent loss of a heavy depreciation, when you can, by putting up a small margin derive the full benefit of the rise in the market.
We will sell 10, 15 and 20 day calls on:—
NOBLE FIVE at .....5¼cts.
VAN ANDA at .....13¾cts.
J. F. FOULKES & CO., 35 FORT ST
Telephone 697.

DEADLY RIVALS.

One Man Killed and Another Fatally Wounded in a Quarrel Over a Woman.

New York, Sept. 22.—Alfred Cestner and Pasquale Omassure, two Italians of Jamaica, L. I., loved the same girl, and to-day their rivalry ended in a tragedy. Cestner was stabbed to death. While Cestner was at work in his shop, Omassure rushed in at him with upraised hand and started a quarrel over the source of their troubles. Cestner paced up and down the sidewalk for a few moments and Omassure re-appeared. He had a large pair of shears. The men sprang at each other and cut and slashed until both lay upon the ground. Cestner's throat was gashed open, and he had a dozen stab wounds in his body. Cestner was dead when picked up. Omassure was taken to the Jamaica hospital, under arrest. He will probably die.

Are Still Guessing

Lord Salisbury Still Keeps Silent on the Chinese Question

And Conjectures Run Rife as to What Will Be Done.

British Public Has Lost Interest in Oom Paul's Movements.

London, Sept. 22.—Lord Salisbury has not yet answered the German proposal, nor has he even discussed its terms with his advisors. It is likely that several days will elapse before Great Britain puts herself on record regarding the suggestion of Emperor William. As Lord Salisbury is the sole arbiter, and as he had refrained from mentioning the matter to his intimates, it is naturally impossible definitely to forecast the nature of Great Britain's reply. Those persons who are generally in Lord Salisbury's confidence suggest guardedly that he will fall into line with Germany. Moreover, it is believed that the German note may prove a source of a somewhat lengthy exchange of communications before the consensus of opinions of the powers is ascertained.

No inkling of the nature of Washington's attitude had reached Downing street this morning, except through press despatches. The feeling prevails at the foreign office that the United States is so close to the election that she cannot be expected to take in the immediate future a really serious part in regard to China, either as a deterrent or as an aggressive factor. Interest in the announcements from Washington consequently wane. In other words, it is now believed that if the European powers can unite under Germany's lead, the United States, even if dissenting from the policy, would be only a passive objector.

A foreign office official, being asked by the Associated Press if beneath the maze of diplomatic intricacies he saw any reason to believe that a serious disagreement were possible, said:

"No; judging from the present conditions, the negotiations ought to come out all right. The powers of the world have been negotiating as they never did before, and have not yet begun to call each other names. This German proposal is the first thing which has taken us the slightest bit forward for a month, and being so, it naturally calls out more diversified opinions. But, even should the majority of the powers reject it, which seems improbable, I do not believe it would mean a break up of the concert. Russia may, and I believe will, withdraw practically all her troops. We do not share in the opinion of some sections of the English press, that this is due to a Russo-Chinese bargain. It is merely the logical sequence to a hard and fast policy laid down by the Czar.

"But, while expecting this, we do not think it will end the negotiations to put China on a proper basis. Russia, likely enough, will take Manchuria. What if she does? She can only establish a form of government which will ensure the protection of her railway and affiliated enterprises. It will be the Chinese and colonists other than Russians who would benefit. So, even if Russia assumes control of Manchuria and withdraws her troops from the province of Chih Li, the latter action being followed by the United States, there is no reason to suppose that it would prevent the powers from securing reparation for the outrages and installing a government which will open up China to the world and insure its eventful civilization."

The anti-Russian cable despatches of Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the London Times, are viewed in Downing street as being more the result of severe strain of the siege and the heated rivalry that must prevail where so many nationalities are quartered together than as an impartial recording of facts.

Lord Roberts' laconic report, that "nothing is left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands," came opportunely for the government. It was indeed announced that Lord Salisbury awaited it before going to the country. Marauding bands do not require the presence of a field marshal, so Lord Roberts' homecoming is eagerly awaited, though it would seem that these same marauders will detain several army corps in South Africa. But, to all intents and purposes, with the exception of the casualty and sick reports, the war, so far as the British public is concerned, was over weeks ago, and the doings of Mr. Kruger are now followed in a half-hearted interest, mainly owing to the belief, apparently well founded, that he will be able to accomplish nothing by his projected visit to the European capitals.

SANK ON THE BANKS.

Fishing Schooners Founder With Great Loss of Life.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 22.—An unknown American fishing vessel foundered on the Grand Banks during last week's gale, and all of her crew, about 20 persons, perished. The French banker Thornley foundered and 14 of her crew were drowned; six escaped. The schooner Eddie lost three men. The schooner Dolphin was dismasted and lost three men. A number of other vessels were damaged, and many fishermen who were away in boats overhauling their trawls when the gale arose were drowned. The British bark Mary Henrik, Capt. Page, from New York for St. John's with anthracite coal, has arrived. She was dismasted during the gale, her decks swept and bulwarks washed, and much deck gear carried away.

PEI TANG FORTS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22—Vice-Admiral Alexieff's report of the capture of the Pei Tang forts says that 60 Russians headed the storming party. The total loss was 30 wounded. There were no casualties among the members of the landing forces.

C. P. R. PRESIDENT.

Mr. Shaughnessy Will Be Dined at Winnipeg on Tuesday.

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—President T. G. Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., did not arrive in the city this morning, as expected, but will reach here on Sunday or Monday. In view of Mr. Shaughnessy's visit to the city, it is proposed to have a dinner in his honor at the Manitoba Club, on Tuesday evening. Business men have the matter in hand.

Ralph Smith will address a public meeting in Winnipeg on Friday evening next.

VANCOUVER GALE.

Trees Uprooted and Other Damage Done—A Narrow Escape.

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—A stiff gale swept over Vancouver to-day, uprooting trees and doing other damage. Four of the crew of the Empress of India, who put out to investigate a runaway yacht, were upset, but were saved by a tug, which put out from the Union Steamship wharf. At this hour there is a rumor of a drowning accident which cannot be confirmed.

OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain Addresses a Huge Meeting at Birmingham.

London, Sept. 22.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, opening the Birmingham canvass this evening, delivered an address to a great open air meeting. His speech was an impassioned arraignment of the opponents of the war in South Africa, in the course of which he said: "I was going to call them traitors, but I will instead say, misguided individuals."

Mr. Chamberlain challenged the Liberals to point out a single provocative word in the despatches exchanged during the ante-war negotiations. He charged the Boers with having broken every pledge and every promise made to the British, and declared that they had long been planning to kick the British out of South Africa.

Considering Appointments

Cabinet at Ottawa Sits Long Discussing the Filling of Positions.

Bitter Letter Signed by Liberals Against Mr. Maxwell Being Circulated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The ministers were in council this afternoon till 7 o'clock, and the inference was that the date of the general elections had been decided upon. A member of the government, however, assured your correspondent tonight that nothing had been done in that direction.

From equally trustworthy sources it is learned that the council had under consideration a number of recommendations by the treasury board as to appointments in the civil service, among them being that of George Casey, M. P. for West Elgin, to be Dominion archivist, a position which Mr. Casey has steadfastly refused as beneath the dignity of a member, and carrying too insignificant a salary, namely, $1,800.

The Premier, seen after the council meeting, remarked facetiously that the date of the elections was anywhere between now and next August. The truth seems to be that not only Mr. Casey's case, but other material matters have to be disposed of in the interest of party harmony before the government dare announce a date to appeal to the people.

Stratford, Sept. 22.—The North Perth Liberal-Conservative Association, in convention assembled here this morning, unanimously nominated the present member, A. F. McLaren, as their candidate at the coming Dominion elections. Sir Charles Tupper and Hugh J. Macdonald appeared just as the nomination had been made. Both gentlemen were heartily received, and addressed the meeting at some length.

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—It is said that Provincial Treasurer Davidson may also enter Dominion politics and run as a Conservative candidate in Macdonald. The convention will be held on Thursday next.

Chatham, Sept. 22.—Ald. George A. Stephens, a prominent hardware merchant of this place, was nominated today to be Liberal candidate for Kent. Mr. Stephens' was the only name mentioned to the convention.

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—The following delegates were appointed by the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Club last night to attend a convention to be held on September 28 to choose a candidate in the Conservative interest for Burrard: O. Plunkett, W. W. Walsh, A. B. Pottenger, H. Hetew, W. H. Ker, Max Macgowan, H. O. Alexander, R. G. Clarke, Harry Mitchell, H. W. Robinson, W. A. McDonald, J. Johnston, W. H. Wood, G. S. B. Perry, J. T. Abray.

A very bitter letter circulated through the mail, in the nature of a startling arraignment of G. R. Maxwell, M. P., and signed "Many Liberals," is causing some sensation here. It accuses Mr. Maxwell at length and in detail of using his high position to his own and his friends' aggrandizement. The letter contains a threat that if Mr. Maxwell is not out of the field in two weeks, a list of his alleged shady transactions will be published, with names and dates.

Judge Bole has declined the Conservative nomination for New Westminster.

GOES TO FRANCE.

Montreal Newspaper Man Gets a Nice Billet.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—E. Monlet, city editor of La Presse, of this city, has been appointed manager of the Independent Order of Foresters in France, and sails for that country with his family on October 5.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a gentleman's drink.

Politely Declines

Text of United States Refusal to Agree to Germany's Proposal.

China Should Be Afforded a Chance to Rehabilitate Herself.

Count Waldersee Will Fly His Flag Over Pekin Imperial Palace.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—The Austrian ambassador here, Count von Szogyeny-Marich, in an interview to-day with a representative of the Associated Press, said: "There is an erroneous opinion in the press about Count von Waldersee's mission. A number of important tasks are awaiting him. Above all, he must force China to the allied powers' peace conditions. Moral suasion is entirely wasted upon the Chinese, who, far from being humiliated hitherto, still indulge in the hope of cheating the allies out of the fruits of their victories by effecting disharmony among them. Von Waldersee must arrange what military demonstrations are required and which harbors and inland points must be occupied. All the powers are bound to this programme by agreeing upon Von Waldersee as commander-in-chief. But each may reduce or increase its contingent at will.

"Regarding the statement that Von Waldersee will act as chief diplomatic representative for the powers, if it ever was intended, it has been abandoned. It is possible the powers may jointly appoint one plenipotentiary for the settlement of their joint demands, viz.: the safeguarding the foreign missions, to enable foreign merchants to safely resume business everywhere in China, and also to re-arrange the status of the diplomatic corps. Possibly the Chinese government hereafter will be located more inland. Then the foreign diplomats will either be located at a treaty port, perhaps Tien Tsin, or else they will need large military protection.

"All of this Von Waldersee must enforce, and also Germany's own special demands. How each of the power's separate demands will be regulated and enforced is a different matter. The powers mean to adhere to the motto, "No further land acquisition." But it will probably become necessary for each power to occupy some province or important post, of which the taxes will be retained until each is re-imbursed for its war outlay. With all that, we must not forget that the Boxer movement is not dead."

The Lokal Anzeiger prints a special despatch from Shanghai, saying Von Waldersee, after his arrival at Pekin, will occupy the imperial palace, remove the dragon flag and hoist his own flag, thereby proving to the Chinese, who now regard the allied troops as merely tolerated, that the allied forces are really masters.

The inspired Post prints an article which says: "The possibility is here considered that China will refuse Germany's mand to give up the culprits; then forceful measures must be employed, and, above all, the occupation of a number of most important provinces."

London, Sept. 22.—The Secretary of State for India has received the following despatch from Gen. Gaselee, commander of the British troops at Pekin: "Pekin, Sept. 19.—A joint Anglo-American expedition of 1,500 men and four guns about half British, proceeded to Lin Ko Chao, on September 16, and thence by a night march, got in the rear of the Boxers' headquarters at Pei To Chu, the well known eight temples, 12 miles west of Pekin. The Boxers were completely surprised and lost 50 men. Our casualties were nil.

"In the evening a squadron of the First Bengal Lancers went on to San Kar Ten and destroyed the new arsenal there.

"September 18, the Americans and the bulk of the British returned to their quarters. Two hundred remain at Pei Ta Chu with Macdonald for a few days."

Washington, Sept. 22.—The state department to-night made public the text of the notes addressed by it to the governments of Germany, Russia and China, in answer to inquiries from them as to the attitude of the United States towards phases of the Chinese problem. Forecasts of these notes made in the press appear to have been accurate, for although nowhere in the text is reference made to the withdrawal of United States troops from China, the official statement issued by the navy department in advance of the publication of the notes bears out the prediction that the government finally has decided upon such a material reduction of its force as will amount to a withdrawal of the army as an offensive instrument. This statement from the navy department, moreover, is full of significance of a purpose on the part of the government to see to it that any subsequent attempt at territorial aggression on the part of any of the powers who have declared themselves willing to abide by the expressed determination of the United States to refrain from seizing upon Chinese territory, then the United States is to lose no right or privilege which it now enjoys by such action.

The notes themselves are brief, considering the importance of the topics treated. The Russian and Chinese answers are short to a degree rarely seen in diplomatic exchange.

The answer to the German note is carefully phrased so as to soften the unqualified refusal of the United States government to make the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotiations. Also it is noted that in the expression of a purpose to insist upon the ultimate and proper punishment of these offenders, the state department goes far beyond the German declaration on the subject. The announcement that the department intends immediately to begin, through Mr. Conger, conferences with Ching and Li Hung Chang, although distinctly stating the fact that these are only preliminary to

(Continued on Second Page.)

CENTRAL HOSPITAL BRONCHIAL CURE

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

For coughs and all diseases of the throat and lungs this preparation is in big demand throughout the British Empire. For sale by

GEO. MORISON & CO., CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS

SOLE AGENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA. 55 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Quiet in the Strike Region

Signs That the Coal Miners In Pennsylvania Desire to Return to Work.

Expectation That Some of the Mines Will Soon Resume Operations.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—At the end of the first week of the strike in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania there are not wanting signs of a desire on the part of some of the strikers to return to work. This sentiment is confined, so it is reported, to the English-speaking element among the mine workers. Experience has shown that these men are the most conservative, the foreigners being impulsive and hot-tempered in strike times.

Notwithstanding the serious outbreak necessitating the sending of troops to Schuylkill county, everything is reported quiet in the coal region to-night. There is a feeling that efforts will be made in all districts on Monday to start up mines that are now idle. The persistence of corporations and individual mine owners in asserting that they will consider grievances of their employees individually, but will never under any circumstances treat with the United Mine Workers, has undoubtedly had its effect, and it would not be surprising if many mines which have been tied up since the strike began will resume operations, at least partially, at the beginning of next week.

Shenandoah, Sept. 22.—It developed this morning that only one person—Mike Yuckavage—was killed outright in last evening's shooting here. Annie Rogers recovered consciousness some hours after the bullet struck her in the back of the neck, and was on a fair way to ultimately getting well.

Following the scene of turmoil and riot of yesterday, everything was quiet to-day. The town council appointed over 300 special policemen to serve during the night, and in consequence everything passed off peaceably. No crowds were permitted to congregate on any of the streets.

Edward Clarke, who was shot below the heart, had a remarkable escape, the bullet having been extracted, and he is improving to-day. He had gone into the street to take his children out of the way when he received the wound.

All the collieries around Shenandoah, Lost Creek and William Penn were closed down. Not a mine in the region was working to-day.

PEI TANG FORTS.

Chinese Managed to Escape With Only a Few Men Killed.

Shanghai, Sept. 22.—Count von Waldersee reviewed 5,000 foreign troops to-day. The Bengal Lancers furnished a field marshal's escort. The troops marched past in the following order: Germans, French, volunteers (composed of British, Americans, French, Japanese and Germans), Bengal Lancers and other Indian troops.

Taku, Sept. 20.—Four thousand Russians, 3,000 Germans and 1,000 French troops, with a detachment of Austrian marines, began the attack upon the Pei Tang forts at daylight. The attack was answered briskly from the forts, the bombardment continuing until noon, but it was noticed that the forts did not reply after 10 o'clock.

The allies sent forward at noon to discover the reason of the cessation of the firing from the forts, and found them deserted, there being only four dead Chinamen without the walls. The allies were much chagrined, as they believed they had the place completely surrounded, making escape impossible; yet over 3,000 men got away in broad daylight. The Russian artillery fire proved effective, and the forts were badly damaged.

The British and Italian commanders had decided to join in the attack, but their troops had not arrived in time.

The entire line between Tien Tsin and Taku shows reinforcements were heading for the forts.

Three members of the allied forces were killed and 50 wounded, through an explosion of mines laid along their line of march.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

"Taku, Sept. 21.—A force of Russians, Germans and Austrians advanced on the Pei Tang forts last night. Fire was opened by the Chinese and kept up all night at intervals. The forts were evacuated at 9 o'clock this morning. The Europeans hoisted their colors over the forts at 11. Twenty-five Russians and Germans are reported to have been blown up by a mine. Information from Commander Wise, who followed the troops into the forts, reports only five Chinese killed. (Signed) Remey."

METHUEN'S CAPTURE.

He Secures Cattle, Sheep, Supplies and a Number of Prisoners.

London, Sept. 22.—The following despatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Sept. 21.—Methuen completely routed a Boer convoy at Hart river, west of Kaleksdorp, and recaptured a 15-pounder lost at Colenso. He also captured 26 wagons, 8,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and 28 prisoners.

"Hildyard occupied Vryheid on September 19, turning out the Boers from a strong position. The British casualties were few.

"Clery has captured a Holland-American belonging to Theron's scouts, who confirms the report of Theron's death."

NANAIMO GRITS IN CONVENTION

Sloan Selected as a Candidate After Hot Time—Smith Will Also Run.

Nanaimo, Sept. 22.—The Liberal convention here to-night was attended by 42 delegates, representing nearly the whole constituency. A very large majority were Sloan men. It is well understood that some of the cleverest political manoeuvering and manipulation brought Sloan to the front at the expense of Ralph Smith, who at to-night's convention was very much out in the cold. The convention was closed to the press, but it was learned that the proceedings were not unvaried by a lively scene or two, caused by Smith's friends expressing opinions at the clever manner in which they had been circumvented. Sloan's nomination was practically unanimous, 35 delegates being in his favor. North and South Victoria delegates opposed Sloan because he is a straight out-and-out Liberal. Many hostile references to Ralph Smith were made.

After a great deal of discussion it was decided to wait on Mr. Sloan with a resolution pledging him to give independent support to the Liberal government.

Dr. McKechnie left the convention after a somewhat stormy passage.

Delegates from North Victoria obstinately refused to vote for the Sloan nomination.

Tom Keith and Tully Boyce declared that a straight Liberal candidate could not be elected here.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was wired, asking if Sloan would be acceptable to the government, but no reply was received.

A private despatch received here to-night from Ottawa says that Ralph Smith, in response to the demands of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and pressure from Nanaimo friends, has decided to contest this district as an Independent Labor candidate for the Dominion parliament.

Most everyone who has whiskey for sale compares its virtues with Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

THE CONTEST OVER.

Hospital Reaps Nice Benefit From the Spiritualist Controversy.

Nanaimo, Sept. 22.—The receipts of the Hull-Baer controversy concluded this evening before an audience which packed the opera house to its utmost capacity. An amount of upwards of $600 goes to the auxiliary of the hospital is sufficient indication of the intense interest felt on this subject here. Mr. Hull says that Lyman C. Hall, a noted spiritualist orator, is coming here at the end of the year to revive spiritualism.

MISSION FAIR.

Attendance Good and Exhibits an Improvement Over Former Years.

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—The Mission fair passed off very successfully, although the weather was not at all satisfactory. The fair itself, however, is said to have been the best ever given at Mission. The fruit exhibit suffered somewhat from the cut worm, but the vegetables were above the average, and the stock shown was an improvement in quantity and quality over other years. The attendance was good.

OPENED THE HALL.

Jubilation at the Mother Lode By People From the District.

Greenwood, Sept. 22.—The British Columbia Copper Company's new dining hall at the Mother Lode mine was formally opened last night by a big ball. The company ran an excursion train to accommodate guests from Anaconda, Phoenix and Greenwood. Over 300 attended the affair, after which was held the largest and most unique celebration ever held in the district. The dining hall has a seating capacity of two hundred at one time and is modern in every respect.

"To Err is Human."

But to err all the time is criminal or idiotic. Don't continue the mistake of neglecting your blood. When impurities manifest themselves in eruptions or when disordered conditions of stomach, kidneys, liver or bowels appear, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will make pure, live blood, and put you in good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Politely Declined

(Continued from First Page.)

final negotiations, will have the effect of forcing the powers to an immediate determination of their policies in this matter. The text of the correspondence follows:

Chinese correspondence, September 18. Proposal of the German government in regard to the delivery of the responsible authors of recent crimes committed in Pekin and the reply of the United States thereto:

"1. The Imperial German Charge d'Affaires, to the Secretary of State. Translation Imperial German Embassy, Washington, D.C.: Mr. Secretary: By direction of the Imperial Chancellor, I have the honor of respectfully communicating to Your Excellency the following: The government of His Majesty the Emperor considers as a preliminary condition for entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government, a surrender of such persons as are designed upon as being the first and real perpetrators of crimes committed against international law. The number of perpetrators who served as tools is to great, as a wholesale execution would be averse to civilized conscience. Furthermore, circumstances would not allow that event. The group of leaders could be completely ascertained, but the few among them whose guilt is notorious should be surrendered and punished. The representatives of the powers in Pekin will be in a position to make or adduce in this investigation fully valid testimony. The number of those punished is of less importance than their character as instigators and leaders. The government of His Majesty the Emperor believes that it can depend in this matter upon the concurrence of all the cabinets, for indifference towards the idea of a just expiation would be equivalent to indifference towards a repetition of the crime.

"The government of His Majesty the Emperor therefore proposes to the interested cabinets that they request their representatives in Pekin to designate the principal Chinese personages whose guilt in the instigation or execution of the crimes is beyond a doubt."

2. Acting Secretary Hill to the Imperial Charge d'Affairs: State Department, Washington, Sept. 21.—Sir: In response to your inquiry of 18th instant, as to the attitude of the government of the United States in regard to the exemplary punishment of the notable leaders in the crimes committed in Pekin against international law, I have the honor to make the following statement: The government of the United States has from the outset proclaimed its purpose to hold to the uttermost accountability the authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests, as stated in the government's circular communication to the powers of July 3 last. These wrongs have been committed not alone in Pekin, but in many parts of the empire, and punishment is believed to be an essential element of any effective settlement which shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages and bring about permanent safety and peace in China. It is thought, however, that no punitive measure can be so effective by way of reparation for wrong suffered, and as deterrent examples for the future, as the degredation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this, and thus rehabilitate herself before the world. Believing this, and without abatement in any way of its deliberate purpose to exact the fullest accountability from the responsible authority of the wrongs we have suffered in China, the government of the United States is not disposed, as a preliminary condition, to enter into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government to join in a demand that said government surrender to the powers such persons as according to the determination of the powers themselves may be held to be the first and real perpetrators of wrongs.

"On the other hand, this government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high responsible authors of these wrongs, not only in Pekin, but throughout China, is essentially to be embraced and provided for in the negotiations for a settlement. It is the purpose of this government at the earliest moment to name its plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China, and in the meantime to authorize its ministers in Pekin to enter into a conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese government, with a view of bringing about a preliminary agreement whereby the full exercise of the imperial power for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and property throughout China pending final negotiations with the powers shall be assured."

Chinese Correspondence.—Cablegram from Prince Ching, dated at Pekin, Sept. 8.

"Foreign troops having entered Pekin and Their Majesties the Empress Dowager and Emperor having gone westward on a tour, I have received an imperial edict appointing me envoy plenipotentiary, with full discretionary powers in conjunction with Grand Secretary Li Hung Chang to negotiate peace. Please inform Secretary of State and request, in view of the long and friendly relations existing between the two countries instructions to be telegraphed to the United States minister at Pekin to open negotiations in a harmonious way at an early date, to the interest and gratification of all concerned.

2. Handed to the Chinese minister by the Acting Secretary of State, September 21. Memorandum in response to Mr. Wu's communication, September 17, 1900, of a cablegram from Prince Ching, dated Pekin, September 8.

"The government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary authority of Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as prima facie sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the imperial Chinese government, and to the resumption of its authority at Pekin, and to the negotiation of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiary of the powers of China. To this end the United States minister in Pekin will be authorized to enter into relations with Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as to the immediate representatives of the Chinese Emperor."

Memorandum handed to Mr. Adee by the Russian charge d'affaires, Mr. Dewollant, September 17. (Translation.)

"1. Has the federal government the intention to transfer the residence of the legation from Pekin to Tien Tsin? This step has been recognized as practically and appropriate to the end, even by the powers which find it necessary to leave troops at Pekin.

"2. Are the full powers of Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang recognized as sufficient by federal government?

"3. Is the federal government prepared to charge its representatives to enter without delay upon the preliminary negotiations with the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China."

Memorandum in reply to the Russian charges. Memorandum dated September 17.

"1. The government of the United States has not any present intention to withdraw its legation from Pekin.

"2. The government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiaries authority of Earl Li and Prince Ching as prima facie sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the imperial Chinese government and to the resumption of Chinese authority at Pekin, and toward the negotiations of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the powers and of China.

"3. To these ends the United States minister in Pekin will be authorized to enter into relations with Earl Li and Prince Ching as the immediate representatives of the Chinese empire."

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite. *

SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

German Press Comments on the Meeting Just Closed.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—The German press attaches great importance to the socialist convention which has just adjourned. The Liberal papers believe the socialist participation in the diet elections will rebound mainly to the advantage of the Liberal party. The Vossische Zeitung to-day demonstrates this in detail. The semi-official Berliner Correspondenze says: "If the programme adopted by the socialist convention were carried out the laboring classes would be the first to rise against us. It would sink Germany into poverty and impotence."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The civic board of health of Montreal have refused to allow the Donaldson liner "Alcaid," from Glasgow, to land, because the steamer failed to stop at Grosse Isle quarantine station and undergo the required inspection on account of the prevalence of bubonic plague in Glasgow.

In a dispute at Warsaw, Kentucky, John Sisson and his son shot and killed John Connor and Martin Devereux.

The deluge at Calcutta continues and the country is inundated for miles. Already twenty natives have been drowned and thousands are homeless.

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star. *

CHAMPAGNE.

The test of Wine, Quality!

On the English and French Markets, Pommery commands the highest prices.

THE

Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

LIMITED.

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IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS,

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BRITISH SUITS FOR GENT'S.

MACINTOSHES FOR LADIES' AND GENT'S.

Order one in latest style, prices the lowest. Drop us postal to call.

ROBERT CROFT & CO.,

Wholesale sample rooms: Chancery Lane, north side Court House.

TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on Harness buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Horse equipments made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealer in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.

WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

BORN.

WINNINGHAM—On the 21st instant, at 17 Pioneer street, the wife of J. D. Winningham, of a daughter.

DIED.

WILSON—At the family residence, St. Charles street, on the 19th inst., Joseph Wilson, a native of London, England; aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 2:30 p. m. from the residence as above, and at St. John's church at 3 o'clock.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, Beginning

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27th.

Mr. James Neill and the Incomparable

Neill Company

Thursday, "The Jilt;" Friday, "A Parisian Romance;" Saturday Matinee, "A Bachelor's Romance;" Saturday Night, "Niobe."

Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Sale of seats opens at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store on Tuesday morning.

INVERTAVISH STORE

39 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Special sale of Ferns. Some magnificent plants. First consignment of bulbs to hand. Roman Hyacinths, 50 cents per doz. Paper White Narcissus 35 cents per doz.

EDW. ALEX. WALLACE.

British Columbia Mining & Milling Co., Limited.

A dividend of six per cent. per share will be paid to the shareholders of the above company at the company's office, 43 Government street, upon presentation of certificates, after the 30th September, 1900.

A. G. SARGISON,
Acting Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—To rent, a farm, 35 to 50 acres, with buildings. B. B., this office. s23

WANTED—A male teacher for the Quamichan school. Apply, with particulars, to Thos. A. Wood, secretary, Quamichan Post Office. s18

WANTED—To rent, by 1st October, nine roomed house near post office. Address P., this office. s22

WANTED—To rent for one year, cottage, six rooms, $15 per month. Apply Cottage, this office. s22

WANTED—A lady as governess to three children, at Nelson; comfortable home. For particulars apply Mrs. Kitto, 69 Belcher street. s22

WANTED—To lease, 3 or 5 years, a nine or ten roomed house, garden, near city; state terms. Box 61. s21

WANTED—Information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Alex. Newhouse, formerly of Cobble Hill. Address E. H. St. L., this office. s16

WANTED—A chocolate dipper at Little Sweetland, Government and Yates streets.

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street. m25

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Two unfurnished housekeeping rooms, with stove; also large furnished front room, with grate. 57 View street. 23

FURNISHED ROOMS—10 Rae street. s20

TO LET—Nicely furnished four roomed cottage. Apply 199 Douglas street. s22

TO LET—Furnished room, for gentleman, central, quiet family. Apply 74 Kane street. s22

TO RENT—Three six-roomed houses at $5 a month; also one furnished cottage, four rooms, $6; also house and 3½ acres, at Oaklands. Apply 3 Centre Road, Spring Ridge. s19

TO LET—Room and board in private family. Address 84 Discovery street. s19

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms. 10 Princess avenue. s13

TO LET—Comfortable furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street. s15

TO LET—Offices in Board of Trade Building. Fire proof vaults and all modern conveniences. Apply at the Secretary's office in the building. s12

TO LET—Six roomed two story cottage, pantry, bath, hot and cold water. 32 John street. Apply 34 John street. s13

TO RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms at Elsmere House, 101 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra street. s11

TO LET—Furnished rooms, single or en suite. 182 Fort street. s23

TO LET—8-roomed house, 3 Jubilee avenue; in first class condition. $15 per month. Apply H. M. Graham, 41 Government street. 124

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A.F.&A.M., meets 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to Harry Helliwell of my license for the sale of Wines and Liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the Southwest Corner of Government and Yates Streets, Victoria City, known as the Adelphi Saloon.

Dated this 13th day of September, A. D. 1900. WILLIAM ROBERTS.
By his attorney in fact, C. A. Holland.

MILLS AND SHIPYARD. BENNETT, B.C. HEAD OFFICE, LUMBER YARDS, ETC., Victoria, B. C. WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

Victoria-Yukon Trading Co

LIMITED.

BENNETT, B.C., and WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

Pioneers in the Lumber and Scow Building Industries on the Upper Yukon

BUILD THE WELL KNOWN

V. Y. T. Scows.

A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, Building Hardware, etc., always on hand at both Bennett and White Horse.

FRED G. WHITE, Manager.

Properties For Sale By the B.C Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained.

We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chatham street)—Fine two-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; $6,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland and especially in Fraser valley. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DENMAN ISLAND—160 acres, giving evidence of coal, $750; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood estate; just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE — Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; $6,500; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two story dwelling, $3,500, $500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7 roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, $1,750, $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS—One acre, $3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook street)—Lot 60x120; cottage six rooms, $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1¼ lots and 2-story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot 60x120, 3-story brick and basement, 60x120; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for $800; handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of $12.50 each will buy a nice 5-roomed cottage; James Bay. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2-story house and full sized lot, $2,100. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

KINGSTON STREET—Two-story dwelling and lot (60x120, James Bay, for $1,900. $300 cash balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double front lot, $850, $100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

McCLURE STREET—Five-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for $1,800; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COLLINSON STREET—Running through to Beechy street, ⅓ lot, 5-roomed cottage, 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot, 54 by 180, facing south, on a good street; price $1,400, $100 down, balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Two-story building, containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant, only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2-story dwelling, $2,100; This is cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2½ acres; has been under cultivation; price $1,750, $250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land; all under cultivation; beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit; flowers and shade trees; sea frontage; only 15 minutes' walk from Fort street car; or will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3½ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. $1,000, $200 cash, balance on time. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared; waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor—20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences; daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting; only $4,400. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within five miles of post office; blocks of five acres each; easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites, just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1½ acres; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section, 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch. $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres, within five miles from post office, 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for sale in this district; building on each; from $1,400 to $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—An exceptionally fine farm of over 300 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation, which yields very heavy crops; orchard, etc.; good buildings, $15,000; can arrange to purchase live stock, implements, etc. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD ROAD—11 acres, all cleared and fenced. Barn. Ready for cultivation. $4,800. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TWO LOTS—Off Oak Bay avenue; good building site, $500. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Corner lots, all cleared and fenced. Nice building site. B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—9-roomed house, modern in every respect; 1 acre of land; outbuildings, etc., etc., $5,600.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Four very cheap lots off Esquimalt road, a bargain; will sell separately. B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

MOUNT TOLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee Hospital, 8 acres, all cleared; will sell in single acreage; extremely cheap; good building site.

JAMES BAY—Corner lot and four dwellings cheap. Must be sold to close an estate.

ST. LOUIS STREET—2 cottages and one two story dwelling; will be sold as a great bargain, either singly or together. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

Many other farms in all parts of the province too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Irish setter dog, splendid animal, good hunter, cheap for cash. 5 Pioneer street. s22

CAMERA—Eastman kodak 4x5 with three double plate holders and solid leather carrying case, for sale cheap. Cashmore's Book Exchange, Douglas street. s23

FOR SALE CHEAP—Wood-sawing outfit; engine, boiler, saw-frame and chopper; also a thirty-five horse power boiler. Apply William Godfrey, No. 9 Princess avenue. 22

IRISH TERRIER PUPS FOR SALE—$10 and $15 each. Mrs. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney. s22

FOR SALE—As a going concern, grocery store on corner of Second street and King's road. Apply on premises. s19

FOR SALE CHEAP—Farm of 200 acres, about 50 improved; well furnished modern house, 7 rooms and bath room; about 2 miles new fencing. Wharf distant, half a mile; Victoria, two hours. Bulk of land first class and easily cleared. Some good new buildings; price, $4,000. Apply to J. C. Tait, Moresby Island. s11

FOR SALE—The Little Sweetland Confectionery Manufacturing Co. Reasons for selling, going North. Apply A. Bancroft, or P. O. Box 338. s2

MATSQUI PRAIRIE—244 acres of grass land, 10 acres of timber; ¼ mile frontage on Fraser river; 300 yards southwest of Mission bridge; steamboat and railway connection daily; price, $18 per acre. Also 6 choice building lots on Stanley avenue, cheap. Wm. Anderson. s30

FOR SALE—Steamer Alarm, 34 tons, compound engines, marine boiler; also barge Atlas, 500 tons. For particulars apply to Jas. Hunter, No. 25 Johnson street. s29

FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Duncans, V. I., improved farms, with good buildings; residential properties, in blocks of 2½ to 20 acres; unimproved land, good situation. Apply J. H. Whittome, Duncans Station, V. I. 123

FARMS FOR SALE—864, 509 and 255 acres; hotel, dwelling, orchards, excellent water and timber; line V. & S. railway, 6 miles from city. Terms easy. Apply H. M. Graham, 43 Government street. n11

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A jewelled belt. Finder please return to this office. s22

LOST—If the boy who picked up a black parasol, with lace cover, lost at Oak Bay on Saturday afternoon will return same to Dr. J. D. Helmcken, he will be liberally rewarded. s13

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.—Fall is coming. What about your stoves? Call on us early. We can attend to it for you. A. Lewis, 11 Oriental Alley. a29

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping. 127

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the following described land, situated about one mile north of Inverness Slough on a small island, commencing at a post marked W. M., S. E. corner, thence 10 chains north, thence 10 chains south, thence 10 chains east, and 10 chains to place of commencement.

WILLIAM MORRY.
Skeena River, B. C., Sept. 2, 1900.

NOTICE

All claims against the estate of A. J. Hopkins, deceased, are to be forwarded to W. A. Ward, Bank of Montreal Building, Victoria, B. C.

OVERCOATS OVERCOATS

Our Fall and Winter Overcoats are now ready for your inspection Our stock is large, up-to-date and at right prices. Have a look at them and you will agree that when fit, quality, price and general get-up is considered our stock of overcoats is unequalled in the city. We are

The Acknowledged Leaders in Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits.

Mail Orders Carefully Attended To.

JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA, B C.

McCANDLESS BROS.

Back From Behring Sea

H. M. S. Pheasant Returns from Cruise Among the Sealing Fleet.

Storm Prevents Communication With Her—Rock to Be Blown Up.

H. M. S. Pheasant arrived from Behring sea last night. Her budget of sealing news, which has been eagerly awaited by the expectant owners, is, however, still a closed book, for owing to the heavy weather which prevailed last night and lashed the waters of Esquimalt harbor, there was no access by boat to or from the warship.

The Pheasant steamed in about 7 p. m. and moored at the flagship's buoy. Soon afterwards a representative of the Colonist went to Esquimalt and endeavored to get out to the returned cruiser. The sea ran too high for the boatmen, and there was not one of them found willing to go out to the vessel. Then an effort was made to hire a boat from them, and two sailors waiting to join the schooner Expansion were engaged to row the reporter to the vessel, but no boat could be secured.

Still endeavoring to get the news budget from the sea, the aid of the signal man ashore was enlisted. He flashed several enquiries to the warship, but his signals were unheeded. The warship might be a hundred miles away, as far as those on shore were concerned. She had not picked up the telephone which connects the shore with the flagship buoy, nor did any of her company come ashore. The storm had cut off all communication.

MENACE TO BE REMOVED.

Rock Off Hospital Point, on which the Danube Came to Grief Will Be Blown Up.

The old rock drill which for years has remained idle with its spuds rotting and iron work laying on coat after coat of rust, is being prepared for service to drill a 15-foot hole in that rock off Hospital Point, in the inner harbor, on which the Danube some time ago came to grief. The drill with its high platform machinery has been fitted to a scow, and new houses have been built on this scow, for the engines to operate the drill and the blacksmith shop for the sharpening of the points. The scow with its attached drill and new houses was towed across from where it has been lying so long, opposite the barracks of the R. C. R., by the tug Princess yesterday afternoon to the government wharf, and there new spuds are to be fitted to the drill, and other work done to prepare her for boring the rock.

An examination of the rock to be removed was made a few days ago, and it was then found that the rock measured about 67x100 feet, and parts of it were but five feet below water at high tide. It is now marked by a spar, having been so designated after the accident to the Danube, which was blown on to the menace to navigation one stormy night several months ago as she was starting on her voyage to Skagway with one of the largest cargoes she has carried north.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Tees will sail for the North to-morrow.

Schooner Expansion is in the Roads awaiting a crew. An attempt was made to take men out to her yesterday, but owing to the heavy storm prevailing the boat had to return. It could not get back into Esquimalt harbor, and was anchored on the other side of the harbor entrance.

D. G. S. Quadra returned yesterday from a cruise as far as Barclay Sound. Captain Walbran reports the weather on the West Coast as most treacherous, dense fog alternating with southeast winds and heavy rain. Four large vessels were passed coming up the Straits.

The steamer Walla Walla arrived at the quarantine station last evening.

The steamer Rosalie, delayed yesterday partly on account of the storm, will arrive early this morning.

BETTER TERMS FOR B. C.

Sir: Some months ago, when the proposed constitution of the new Australian Commonwealth, the draft of which was prepared by the Australians themselves, on the invitation of the home government, and not, as in the case of the Dominion, by the draughtsmen of the colonial office, was under discussion by the English press, I remember reading an article in the London Times, eulogizing the draft, and pointing out how much more advantageous its provisions were to the people of the various states than were those of the constitution of the Dominion, and instancing one point, viz., the collection and disposal of the federal revenue.

The commonwealth revenue will be obtained, as is that of the Dominion, from duties on customs and excise. By the Braddon clause the federal parliament is compelled to return at least three-fourths of the net revenue from these sources to the governments of the various states. Had this provision been in our British North America Act, what a different position we in British Columbia and our neighbors in the adjoining provinces would have been in! According to Col. Prior's figures (I quote from memory), the excess of revenue collected in this province by the Dominion government over the expenditure herein, would be about one and a third million dollars. Three-fourths of this would be $975,000. With this sum in our provincial treasury, at the least, every year, we should require hardly any taxes to be levied, and should be able to pay off our public debt and to build railways, roads, bridges and other works necessary to open up and exploit our wonderful natural resources. We should be the richest province in the Dominion. Emigration of a desirable class would set in steadily. Now, sir, to bring this about two things only are required—first an amendment by the Imperial parliament of the B. N. A. Act; second, the consent of the parliament of Canada to such amendment. There would clearly, in these days of "union of hearts," and with Mr. Chamberlain as colonial secretary, be no difficulty in getting the former. I fear we cannot say the same of the latter—it would be hard to relinquish such spoils! This is not, so far as British Columbia is concerned, a controversial matter. Every man and woman in the province would assent to it, and would see that what is good for the Australian states is equally good for the Canadian provinces.

In looking back some fifty years to Great Britain, we have the object lesson afforded us of what was accomplished by two or three earnest and capable men, and by the league which they formed, in altering the whole fiscal policy of the country from one of Protection to one of Free Trade. And we all know what a marvellous era of prosperity and progress followed this change, continuing to the present day. If the matter under consideration were of a contentious nature, one would naturally suggest the promotion of a league as the best method of propagandism, but such is not the case.

If the government would take the matter up, much time would be saved, and a strong resolution of the house at its next session would show the federal government that we are in earnest. If the latter will not yield, we still have, in these democratic days, a last resource, but that need not be discussed in the present stage of the proceedings. But the hemorrhage must be stopped. The morality of the Ottawa magnates would be improved by diminution of the amount of pap (derived chiefly from British Columbia) at their disposal for debauching the Eastern constituencies by the building of wharves, etc., in paltry little places, in exchange for votes. In any case, supposing we cannot get this amendment, its discussion may and must be the means of getting for British Columbia better terms. None can deny that the federal government—and there is little to choose between the two parties—has treated British Columbia, except perhaps in the first few years after Confederation, in a most scurvy manner—as, in fact, a poor relation—and this because we have such small voting power and no cabinet representative. The holding of the elections before the census of 1901 is, one may venture to think, done with the sole object of preventing the Western provinces, which have increased in population in a greater ratio than those in the East, from having their fair and just number of representatives in the house.

There is one other point to which I might refer, had I space, which is that the Australians themselves preferred to leave, and have left, the appointment of the lieutenant-governors of states to Her Majesty, thus ensuring the appointment of thoroughly trained and capable gentlemen to those important offices. Had such obtained here, the world-wide scandals which only recently occurred would have been avoided.

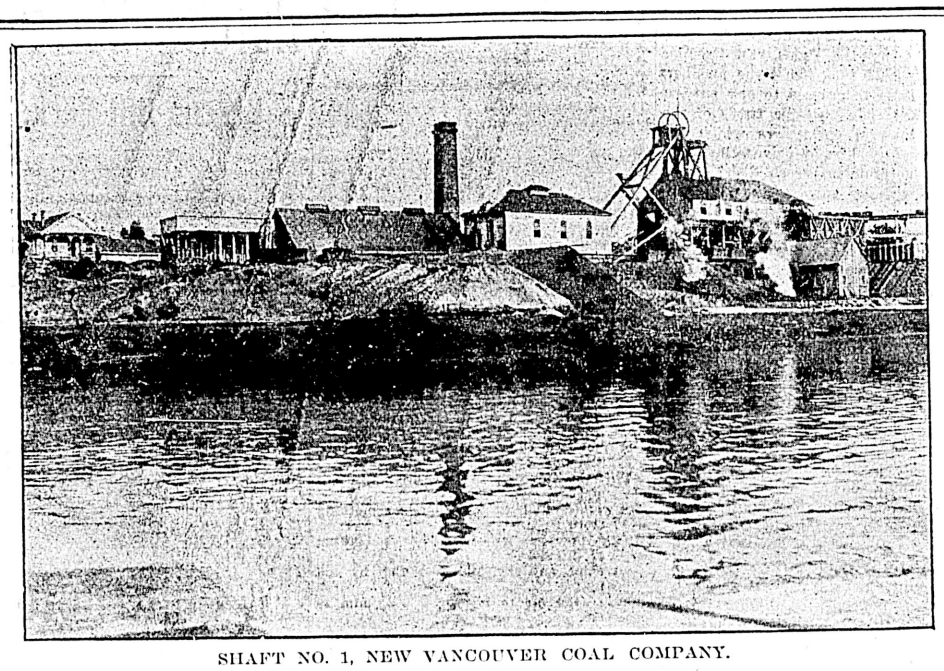
Will some of our public men take up these questions, and by enlisting the aid and co-operation of the other Western provinces and territories, seek to carry out this great reform?

B. W. P.

Fernwood, Sept. 20, 1900.

P. S.—There may be, in discussing this question, certain matters which would have to be considered, ex-qv: the capitation grant; but, not being an official, I have not the necessary data; I have not the means of getting at the facts and figures which might, and probably would, somewhat modify the lump sum given above. Hence my appeal to our public men.

B. W. P.



SHAFT NO. 1, NEW VANCOUVER COAL COMPANY.

A NANAIMO GARDEN SCENE.
(T. Kitchin.)

NINETY-EIGHT PER CENT.

There is a fascination about big profits to a business man. But the conservative and cautious trader prefers to have the lesser per cent. of interest and the larger per cent. of safety in his investments. There is no business man who would not consider it a sound proposition to invest in an enterprise in which absolute loss was impossible and which offered ninety-eight chances in a hundred of a rich profit. The statistics of cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery show that ninety-eight per cent. of cases of "weak lungs" can be absolutely cured. Almost if not all forms of physical weakness may be traced to starvation. Starvation saps the strength. The body is just as much starved when the stomach cannot extract nutrition from the food it receives as when there is no food. "Weak lungs," bronchial affections, obstinate coughs, call for nourishment. "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies that nourishment in its most condensed and assimilable form. It makes "weak lungs" strong, by strengthening the stomach and organs of digestion which digest and distribute the food, and by increasing the supply of pure blood.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

The Ghost Of Throckmorton.

Grewsome Shadow That Darkened a Bright and Promising Life.

Ellen Godwin Followed For 20 Years in the Footsteps of Throckmorton.

Louisville, Kentucky, September 7.—The death in this city this week of one of the minor participants revives the story of as strange a tragedy as the world has ever known. The woman who passed away was Mrs. Sue M. Pendleton Conn, aged 60 years. The tragedy was one of than darkened, blasted, haunted the lives of two people—Maj. John Throckmorton and Ellen Godwin. "Throckmorton's Ghost," the woman was called, and never was sinning man tormented by ghostly "haunt" as was this one by this ghost of flesh and blood. Day and night, week in and week out, year after year, from earth's end to earth's end, a black shadowy figure followed this man, silent, watchful, determined, but always there.

It was nearly forty years ago that John Throckmorton, son of Aris Throckmorton was one of the leaders in the brilliant society that flourished in the old South. He was rich, witty, handsome; a fine type of the young Southern gentleman; impulsive, generous, kind of heart and open of hand. He was connected by blood or marriage with almost every prominent Southern family, from New Orleans to Louisville. His father, Aris Throckmorton, built and managed the old Louisville Galt House, famous throughout the South for its lavish hospitality. John had ample means, and was a welcome visitor whenever he chose to go.

Just when pretty Ellen Godwin came into the story no one knows. In all the fierce light that afterward beat upon them, their earlier intimacy remained forever buried in mystery, and both carried their secret to the grave. Ellen lived near Louisville, and was remarkable for her beauty. She was well connected and had a small fortune in her own name. Friends of Throckmorton saw them together a few times at some school gathering, or possibly at a lunch or dinner, then the intimacy abruptly ceased. Throckmorton left Louisville on a pleasure trip, and did not return for several months.

One stormy, blustering night, when the snow was beating against the window panes and people were hurrying homeward to blazing fires, Throckmorton returned to Louisville and went at once to his father's hotel. As he stood with his back to the great fireplace in the lobby, and looked through the window at the storm that raged without, he suddenly gave a start. Standing motionless against a gas lamp post in front of the hotel was a woman. She was dressed in black, and the face was covered by a heavy veil, to which the snow clung. Throckmorton need not ask her name or see her face; the outlines of the figure told him all. Ellen Godwin stood there so silent, spectre-like that he became fascinated and watched her for long.

That was the first night "Throckmorton's ghost" was seen. It was the beginning of a hell's torment that was to last uninterrupedly for nearly twenty years. The dark shadow that he saw through the window that night was to follow him all over the world; it was to be with him in the blaze of noon and the darkest hours of night; he was to see it in every capital of Europe; it was to be close behind him in his most secret moments; it was to mingle with his shadow so that in a delirium of terror he would wonder if his mind were not deserting him, and if both shadows were not one and the same. It was in vain that he tried to put the ocean between him and his awful, phantom-like pursuer; in vain that every resource, money, cajolery, violence, were tried. From that first stormy winter night John Throckmorton knew that he was never one moment alone.

It was wonderful how the woman appeared to know his every movement. At special gatherings, at his club, at the rooms of his friends—everywhere he went—there was the fateful shadow in black. He would slip from his hotel by a side entrance at dead of night, and sneak by back and dark streets to the heart of the city, only to glance over his shoulder and see the black specter following. Her appearance on the streets of Louisville became so common that people paid no attention to her, merely glancing up to see how far ahead Throckmorton might be. As the years passed her very name was forgotten, and she was only known as "Throckmorton's ghost."

At first Throckmorton tried to treat the thing as a joke and laugh it off. The woman, he said, was a crack-brained creature who would grow tired after a while. He could keep it up if she could. If it amused her he did not object. Thus he reasoned at first, but he soon became restive, and then it grew to be a serious offense to mention the "ghost" in his presence. He became quiet, morose and quarrelsome.

Then it was he determined to shake off the dread specter by heroic measures. He would go abroad and remain there until the thing died. With the utmose secrecy his plans were made. He did not even tell his most intimate friend his destination. Secretly he sliped away, taking a train for New York. Under an assumed name he engaged passage on a steamer, and when his vessel was out of sight of land he smiled gleefully at having at last rid himself of his horrible nightmare. He went to London, where for the first time in years he breathed freely. Then one day he strolled along a street and felt—actually felt—that the ghost was near. Glancing over his shoulder he saw that fatal shadow in black walking behind him. He fled to Paris, only to meet the same phantom-like figure there. A tour of Europe failed to shake off the apparition.

At last, in despair, he returned to Louisville and took up the old life. He used to complain that he was chained to a corpse; that his life was blasted, and that no man ever endured such persecution. No woman dared permit him to visit her regularly, and he naturally could entertain no idea of marriage. The only woman who allowed him to call at her home was Mrs. Sue Conn, then a young widow, whose funeral occurred in this city yesterday. To Mrs. Conn, Throckmorton talked much of his ruined life, and she sympathized with him. One night as they were sitting in the parlor talking, a white, wan face, surrounded by a rusty black veil, appeared at the window. Picking up a stick of fire wood Mrs. Conn threw it through the window, striking the ghost on the head. That was her only connection with the story. Throckmorton discontinued his visits, however.

Time passed, and Throckmorton grew more moody. At last he determined to rid himself of his tormentor by violence. The scene resulting from this determination, as it was afterwards told in court, was most dramatic. One night about 12 o'clock, as Throckmorton was walking home through a lonely street, he glanced back and saw the "ghost" only a few yards away. He waited at the mouth of a dark alley until she came up, and then he suddenly sprang out on her. He snatched her veil from her face, and dragged her to the nearest lamppost.

"Why do you follow me?" he asked, his voice trembling with passion. She made no reply, simply looking with her big, black, mournful eyes into his. Clutching her by the throat, he drew a dagger from its sheath and raised it to strike.

"Kill me, John; but kiss me first!" she cried, as the weapon was about to descend.

Throckmorton threw the dagger away, dropped his hold on the woman and fled.

At length came the time when human endurance could stand this awful thing no longer Throckmorton had the woman arrested on a charge of lunacy. The old court house in Louisville, where Henry Clay and the Crittendens had many a hard-fought battle in days long gone by was packed as it never had been before. The most eminent legal talent was employed, and the evidence was of a most sensational character. Ellen Godwin was defended by Hon. E. Y. Parsons and Col. Marc Mundy. Albert S. Willis and W. R. Thompson represented the prosecution. To all questions put the woman made intelligent answers.

And then Ellen Godwin told her story on the stand—a story that moved the vast audience with its pathos and its suffering. She said she was a girl of but 15 when Throckmorton met her. He sought her out at home, and she learned to love him. Then came the old tragedy, and even after she had become his creature she said she loved him. She said: "I loved this man so passionately that I found the desire to be at his side irresistible. I began to follow him in the streets solely because I loved him. He laughed at me and spoke sneeringly of me to his friends. He forgot the promise he had made me, and I forgot my love for him. I learned to hate him. Before I had followed about after him because I worshipped him. Now I determined to follow him because he had scorned me, and because I hated him as intensely as I had loved him. I sought to teach him contrition but he was too proud to repent, too stubborn to seek my forgiveness, and I was too resolute to forget my purpose, and so day after day and night after night I have been upon his track. I have suffered, and so has he."

Ellen Godwin was adjudged of sound mind. After the trial she ceased her shadowing of the man and retired from public gaze. She had a small fortune. She dressed more gracefully than during her long persecution of John Throckmorton. It is said that she wrote a book containing her sad story, but the manuscript was buried with her. She died of consumption at her home on Jefferson street, near Shelby, in 1879.

Throckmorton, a broken man, aged beyond his years, retired to a plantation in Mississippi owned by the late Col. M. Lew's Clark and here he died alone some eighteen years ago.

Under the title "Crazy Ellen" Maj. Henry T. Stanton, the Kentucky poet, wrote and published a poem depicting the awful miseries of Ellen Godwin, but the book was bought up and suppressed by influential friends of Throckmorton.

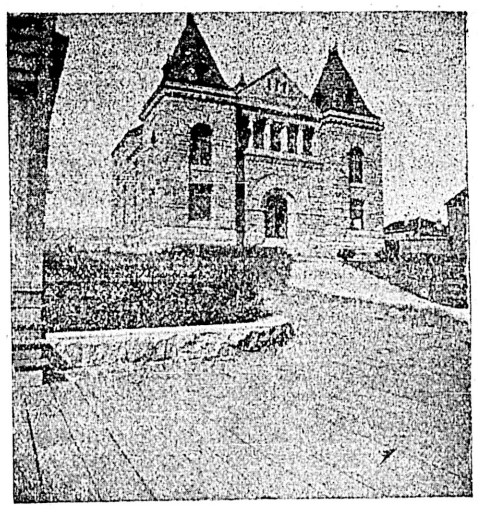
SHIPWRECK STATISTICS.

The Losses of the World's Merchant Marine For the Past Year.

From Engineering.

The world's merchant shipping aggregates 25,320,000 tons, and according to the return just issued by Lloyd's, the ship losses for the past year total 783,508 tons, which gives a ratio of loss of about 3 per cent. The total number of vessels lost was 996, so that the average size of the ships was not large. But of the total tonnage 21 per cent., of 210 of 152,340 tons, were broken up or condemned, so that the vessels which are deleted fro mthe world's list through misadventure represent only 631,000 tons; and when one remembers that the shipbuilding yards of the world are producing tonnage of the most efficient capacity of about 1,500,000 tons per annum, it will be at once recognized that the progressive needs of commerce are being more than kept pace with. The total tonnage withdrawn from service from all causes is very much less than in most preceding years. Thus, against the 783,508 tons of the past year, we have 820,725 tons for 1898, but part of the difference was due to a larger number of vessels being broken up. In 1897 there were still more vessels brought to the scrap heap—172,010 tons—yet the grand total of losses, etc. was only 726,800 tons, so that the wastage by misadventure was 550,000 tons, or 180,000 tons less than last year. The result in 1896 was practically the same, but in 1895 the total was 806,278 tons, of which 170,849 tons were due to breaking up; so that the past year may be pronounced a fair average, with, perhaps, a less tendency than usual in favor of voluntary demolition. Wrecks due to stranding, to striking rocks, etc., of course, account for the largest proportion—nearly one half, or 317,149 tons, rather less than in the preceding five years, and about 40 per cent. of the total losses. Vessels "missing" make up an unaccountably large proportion—101 of 109,966 tons, obviously with few exceptions, small crafe, and equal to 11 per cent. Ships abandoned at sea came next with 60,872 tons, the measurement of 79 vessels. Collisions account for 74 of the losses of the year, making up 58,841 tons, while vessels which have foundered number 63, and aggregate 46,161 tons. Nineteen vessels were burned, the total tonnage being 24,518 tons. The remaining 12,928 tons were lost by means not classified. It is interesting further to note as an indication of the size and age of the vessel that of the total of 783,508 tons, wooden or composite vessels accounted for 257,302 tons, and iron vessels for 318,556 tons. Of the total, again, 330 vessels of 469,621 tons were steamers, and 666 of 313,887 tons were sailing vessels, and in view of the great preponderance of steam vessels afloat it must be stated that sailing vessels show a large loss rate, probably due to greater age. As regards steamers, the present return exceeds the average of the preceding eight yars by 57 vessels and 124,730 tons, as regards sailing vessels, it is below the average by 169 vessels and 68,579 tons. The merchant navies which exceed a total of 1,000,000 tons are those of the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, the United States of America, France, Germany and Norway. Of these countries, the United Kingdom shows the smallest percentage of loss, viz. 2.59 per cent. of the vessels owned; Germany follows with 2.8 per cent.; and Norway is the highest, with 5.93 per cent. As regards steamers, while the percentage for the United Kingdom stands at 2.24, the averages of the percentages of loss for the other five countries is 2.68. For sailing vessels, the other five countries show an average percentage of 5.88, as compared with 3.75 per cent. for the United Kingdom. While the losses of steamers amount only to 2.24 per cent. of the number and 2.38 per cent. of the tonnage owned, the losses of sailing vessels reach 5.38 per cent. of the number and 4.66 per cent. of the tonnage.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.



COURT HOUSE, NANAIMO.

A SONG OF TRUE WORKERS.

The world is sweet, the world is fair,
To earnest workers all,
Its mornings dawn in beauty rare,
Its evenings tranquil fall.
Or high or low in its degree,
The task our souls must share;
If but its nobler aim we see,
The world is sweet and fair.

The world is fresh, the world is new,
To those that work therein;
It seems but to the idle few
All stale and old with sin.
The blessed ones of labor's clan,
Working with purpose true,
They find the world, in God's good plan,
Forever fresh and new.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

He—I must say you treat me rather cool.

She—I regret that I cannot say the same of you.

He—Do you really mean that?

She—Certainly. Ice cream isn't so very expensive.—Chicago News.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.

Limited Liability,

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year $6 00

Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year $1 50

Six months 75

Three months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

TO-DAY'S COLONIST.

This issue of the Colonist contains twenty pages. It is the largest paper ever issued from this office in the ordinary run of business, and must be equal to any ever printed in the province. The size of to-day's issue is due to the determination of the Colonist to meet the demands of the mercantile community for advertising space. Victoria merchants are determined to advertise freely, and when it is found that the ordinary twelve-page issue of Sunday would not be sufficient to meet the demands of all-comers, the edition was enlarged to sixteen pages. At the very last moment it was seen that sixteen pages would not be enough, and four more pages were added. We think the paper fairly reflects the business condition of the city, which is one of prosperity.

A special feature of the issue is the article dealing with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway and the country immediately tributary to it. Other points on Vancouver Island will form the subject of treatment on future occasions. There is the Comox district, Alberni and other points on the West Coast; also Esquimalt, the Saanich Peninsula and the Islands. These will be dealt with in turn, the object of the Colonist being to supplement the enterprise of the business community with enterprise on its own part, in the way of descriptions and illustrations that will show the world what sort of a country we live in.

Persons desiring copies of this issue to send abroad can obtain them at the business office of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., in wrappers ready for mailing. We venture to suggest that such a paper, issued in the ordinary course of business, is about as good an advertisement of Victoria as anything ever got out in the city.

THE VOTERS' LISTS.

We print elsewhere this morning a copy of a circular letter issued by the Queen's Printer at Ottawa in regard to the voters' lists at the forthcoming federal elections. It will be seen from the tenor of the letter that the Franchise Act makes no provision for the exceptional conditions existing in this province. We think some explanation is due from some one as to this omission. There will be considerable trouble experienced in arranging for the voting, which might have been avoided, if some one had taken the trouble in framing the act to see what are the conditions to be met in this province. It will appear from the circular that it is now too late to get on the list so as to vote at the next election, that is if the elections are held in November. However, as there is no telling for certain when polling day will be, it is well for every one to register with the Collectors of Votes. The observation just made as to the inability of persons to get their names on the list does not apply to persons in the service of Her Majesty or the civil service of this province, who would have been entitled to vote, if they had not been disfranchised by provincial legislation. Such persons may vote, by appearing at the polling booth and taking an affidavit declaring that they are so entitled, and that their names have been omitted from the list by reason of provincial legislation.

The circular says that the polling sub divisions shall be the same as the provincial sub-divisions. The circular does not so state, but we think this statement is qualified by the provisions of section 7 of the Franchise Act, of 1898, which provides for separate polling stations, where there are more than 300 voters in one division.

There will be considerable difficulty experienced in seeing that the names of voters in provincial districts, forming a part of two federal districts, get upon the right lists. Great care will have to be exercised by the returning officers to prevent mistakes, and the election committees will also have a new responsibility cast upon them.

The Colonist favored the adoption of provincial lists in federal elections, but it expected that, in framing a law to permit of their use, the government would have informed itself as to the local conditions which would have to be met.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH COLUBMIA.

We print this morning a letter from Mr. B. W. Pearse, of this city, dealing with "Better Terms for British Columbia." The subject is one of prime importance. This province is not, and, as Mr. Pearse says, never has since the first few years after Confederation, enjoyed anything like compensating advantages for the large amount it has contributed to the Dominion exchequer. The time has come for something different and the people will look to their representatives in parliament and to the local legislature for an assertion of the rights of the province in the premises. If we are all in earnest on this question we will get our rights. "You cannot check Manitoba," said Sir John Macdonald on an historic occasion, and British Columbia cannot be checked, she cannot long be retarded in the realization of her just dues, if we forget all the points whereon we differ and unite to secure the claim for justice in which we are all so much interested. Whether Mr. Pearse has prescribed the remedy as well as pointed out the evil may be a matter on which there will be some difference of opinion but there can be no doubt that he is working along the right lines, and also that the people will sustain any public man and any political party that will espouse the cause of the province in the premises.

MUSIC OF THE SPHERES.

In that greatest of all epics, the Book of Job, the Lord is described as answering Job "out of the whirlwind," and the answer begins with these majestic words:

Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? Gird up now thy loins like a man; for I will demand of thee an answer, and answer thou me. Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Declare if thou hast understanding. Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? Or who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? Or who laid the corner stones thereof, when the morning stars sang out together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?

"The morning stars sang together"—here we have a striking expression. Whose poetic fancy conceived the thought is a mystery, but the connection in which it is used suggests that long centuries ago the idea that the heavenly bodies were vocal with song was familiar to the people. Coming down, we do not know how many centuries later, but possibly fifty, we find the great English dramatist saying:

See how the floor of heaven is thick inlaid with platines of bright gold. There's not an orb, which thou beholdest, but in its motion like an angel sings, still choiring to the young Eye-Cherubim. Such harmony is in immortal minds; and while this muddy vesture of decay doth closely hem us round, we cannot hear it.

We know that all the stars are in motion. Even those which we call "fixed" are moving in their appointed orbits. Herschell, the elder, who was one of the first astronomers to ascertain the motion of the "fixed" stars, suggested that as the moon revolved around the earth, and the earth and its sister planets revolved around the sun, so the sun revolved around some great central orb, which he located near the Pleiades, and this again around some other mighty luminary, and this last, with all its attendant systems, moved in an immeasurable orbit around the throne of God. It was only a suggestion—that is, the latter part of the idea—but for the first part of it there is scientific basis. There is little doubt that the sun and its attendant planets are moving in a certain direction through space, and possibly in a great ellipse around some central star. The telescope has shown masses of luminous matter so inconceivably remote, that they may possibly have no connection whatever with the system of stars and attendant planets which we call the Universe. If there are other universes than that to which our earth and sun belong, it is conceivable that they all revolve about a common centre, from which emanates the force that holds creation in its present form.

We do not know what exists in interstellar space. Science suggests that there may be something there, which is called "the Ether," but what it is or what its properties are is unknown. Its existence has not been proved, but there seems to be a necessity of postulating its presence in order to account for certain ascertained phenomena. If this subtle matter is diffused through the whole of space, it is at least a supposable thing that the motion of the heavenly bodies through it produces a vibration, and poetic fancy may readily conceive that this vibration is harmonious. Hence the ancient conceit of "music of the spheres" is not without a shadow of foundation in science.

But however this may be—and probably we will have to wait until we have shaken off "this muddy vesture of decay" before we know any more about it than we do now—there is a harmony of creation to which men ought to attune their lives. It is true of physical life. What is sickness but the fact that our bodies are out of tune with their surroundings? What is fear of death but the result of want of harmony between our thoughts and the inevitable purpose of life? We rejoice when a child is born; we shrink from the idea of death. Yet the one is as much a part of life as the other. If we were in full harmony with the laws of being, we would greet the summons from the Unseen "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch around him and lies down to pleasant dreams." The mind of Job was attuned to this harmony, for he was able to say in what might otherwise have been the depth of despair, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Paul had the same thought when he said that the sufferings of this life are not worthy to be compared with the joys of the hereafter. These great men lived in an atmosphere so pure that they could catch the notes of the harmony, which pervades the whole creation, and could see that what seemed to be discords were but a part of a majestic diapason, which only the mind of God or of those who live in His presence can fully comprehend.

SUGGESTED BY THE TIMES.

The Times thinks it is not sufficient to point out how little the Laurier government has done for the development of the province, but that we ought to go further and say what that government should have done. Our contemporary is unreasonable. It is quite enough in criticizing a government to show wherein it has failed. There is no necessity to point out how it might have succeeded.

"Surely," says the Times, "the Premier is not expected to instruct the members of his cabinet to proceed to any particular province and, with the funds of the state, engage in enterprises which are commonly carried on by private individuals." Is not this rather childish? Does the Times really suppose that any one expected anything of this kind? But the remark suggests a line of thought that might otherwise have been overlooked. While no one ever proposed that the Premier should send out ministers to engage in business either with the funds of the public or with their own, the people of British Columbia had a right to expect that ministers would visit this province for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done to advance its interests. We had visits from Sir Louis Davies, Messrs. Blair and Fisher and Senator Mills, all members of the cabinet. We think that the visit of Mr. Blair impressed him with the importance of the, then, proposed Crow's Nest Pass railway. If the visit of any of the other ministers resulted in any good, the evidence of it is not apparent to the public. Mr. Sifton made a sort of effort to get in touch with the Klondike proposition, and succeeded in making a conspicuous failure of it, at least, from a public point of view. Sir Louis Davies went back to the East convinced that a province as rich as British Columbia ought to get as little as possible of anything from the Dominion, a sentiment complimentary to us, perhaps, but not just what we were sighing for. The visit of Messrs. Fisher and Mills gave some of our people the opportunity of becoming acquainted with two very estimable gentlemen, but that was all.

If the Premier could not come himself to British Columbia, he could have at least sent some of his ministers here, to get in touch with the needs of the province. A man who shines in dealing with generalities and whose mind has that particular quality which enables him to grasp the spectacular in politics, he might himself have endeavored to appreciate the nature of the great Canadian problem presented by British Columbia. Such are some of the ideas presented by the observation of our evening contemporary, and we should be very glad if it would follow them up and tell us if it really believes that Sir Wilfrid and his cabinet have done their duty to the province.

The Equinox maintained its record last evening. The blow was a pretty severe one, but no damage was done in this vicinity, so far as has been learned.

Five years' disfranchisement for Cape Colony rebels is very slight punishment. But perhaps it is not well to be too severe. We fancy that we have heard the last of the Boer dream of a Dutch South Africa.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier may know when the elections will be held, but we doubt it. Clearly the government has not fully made up its mind. It can hardly be possible that the Premier expects to gain anything by keeping the date secret, while intending all the while to bring the elections on within a couple of months.

President Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., will be in the city shortly. In view of this, it is desirable that the business people of Victoria should consider if they have any propositions to submit for his consideration; and we suggest that if they have, they ought to take care that the proposals are not such as they will ask to have rescinded later.

Waldersee is going to hoist the German flag over the imperial palace in Pekin. This is a bit of spectacular work that will have considerable influence upon the Chinese, and will certainly gratify the Kaiser, who may very well feel proud of having been the first European sovereign to display his standard over the Chinese capital.

Methuen has had a great bit of luck, and his capture of the Boer convoy will have a very dispiriting effect upon the party for whose use it was intended. The Boers showed themselves to be capital hands at provisioning their various commandoes. But how they must have denuded the country to furnish the necessary supplies!

Balmoral Block

DOUGLAS ST.

Forty handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single; baths.

Mrs. F. B. Williams, - Prop.

C. C. RUSSELL,

Masonic Block, Douglas Street.

Ladies' and Misses'

New and Stylish Jackets, Waterproofs and Hats.

LADIES' JACKETS, IN CHEVIOTS, BOX CLOTHS, ASTRACKANS, COVERT CLOTHS, BEAVERS AND PEBBLE SERGES; COLORINGS, NEW BLUES, DRABS, BROWNS, NAVY BLUE AND BLACK. .... PRICES, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50, $8.50, and $9.50.

MISSES' JACKETS .... $3.50 to $4.50.

LADIES' FELT HATS.

TRIMMED SAILORS, ... $1.50 and $2.00.

TRIMMED WALKING HATS ..... $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

MISSES' TRIMMED HATS, ... $1.00 and $1.50.

LADIES' ENGLISH WATERPROOFS, NEW STYLES, EACH ..... $4.50.

FEATHER AND FUR BOAS, EACH ..... FROM 25c. to $2.00.

TWO SLAVES.

By N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

The fog is closing in. The gray cold night
Steals like a phantom thing from out of the West.
The sea is still and luring dark. The ship
Has furled its restless wings away to rest.
Last night he lived, he laughed, he spoke, he loved—
His lips pressed hot against my quivering cheek—
Last night he died, while others slept. The sea
Would tell the rest if it could only speak.
Silent was I. For why? No one has known—
No one shall ever know of that great love,
Born in the long-dead years, cherished by night.
I was a slave-girl in the decks above;
He, whom my heart held, rowed with other slaves,
Chained by the wrist and ankle to his task.
Oft from the Prince I stole and sought him out
To hold him and to love him.—Life's a mask
To women such as I. There's something more
That breathes not—heeds not—something of the sea
And wind, and sky, and hills—that by and by
Will take me to my love, bring him to me.
It was enough to see him night by night—
To steal along from deck to deck, and creep
O'er crowded thwarts, and—silent—face his eyes.
We smiled and understood. The Prince asleep
Could miss me not.
And O, the moaning life—
The life of Hell below the decks, the whip
Weighted with lead, the knife's less cruel thrust—
And afterward the silence, and the slip
Of naked bodies into hungry seas.
"Wait," said I, "wait until we are in Rome,
And then—ah then, my love, the shackles loosed,
The Hills, the hidden Hills shall make our home."
I waited late last night and laughed and sang,
And smoothed the Prince's heavy eyes to sleep,
Then stole away, and on the gunwale sprang
Up to the galley's bow, my watch to keep.
All day I heard the whip.—Yet could I know?
I saw him bent and torn and racked with pain—
His giant shoulders—God he had but lived
To see, to smile into my eyes again,
Else had he died ten deaths. I crept between
The rows of straining arms. Glad was I then
To be so slight and small, with naked feet
To glide, unnoticed, swift, among the men
Whose eyes, unseeing, looked, whose tongues were mute,
Whose feelings dead had been forgotten years.
Only my love was living; this I knew
Seeing his yearning eyes laugh through their tears.
Wound I my arms about him. Stanched his wounds
With silken veil and trailing scarfs of lace.
Lifted his hands from oars to which they grew
To hold me close, and then up to his face
I raised my own and knew of love and God.
And there was naught but God, no ship, no sea;
Only my love and I and God. Not three
But one with Him in one Eternity.
And after that I woke to moans and groans
And blows and cursing deep. The whip fell fleet.
My love was dead, close to my breast, my arms,
My dripping hair his gleaming winding sheet.
And then I laughed.—He died before they came,
Died in the strength and love of that caress.
No pain he felt—knew only God; and I
Was madly happy in my loneliness.

* * * * * * *

'Tis night; and now I think I see again
The waters break, the ripples wider grow
About the place that folded over him.
The sails are still. The ship is moving slow.
Beneath the slaves are singing, and their chains
Clank to keep time, the time that never ends.
The water breaks again about his face,
Up from the sea his smile a greeting sends.
There is no moon to-night. Below the hills
The fog comes creeping, stealing, and beneath
The waters there is peace. For I, swept soon
Shall part with death in life, for life in death.

Victoria, B.C., 1900.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College.

P. O. Box 347, Vancouver, B. C.

We teach through office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Beacon Hill Park.

PATRONS:

Rt. Rev. Bishop of Columbia, D. D.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, D. D.
Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M. A.
Rev. J. Campbell, D. D.

PRINCIPAL, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

The oldest and most successful private college on the Coast. Moderate fees. DAY BOYS and BOARDERS from 8 years of age. Healthy outdoor seaside life, away from town, hence no sickness for more than 10 years.

AUTUMN TERM

Monday, Sept. 10.

For prospectus apply to PRINCIPAL CHURCH.

To Contractors

Tenders will be received up to noon, Monday Sept. 24th, for a doctor's residence at the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of F. M. Rattenbury, architect.

Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order of the Directors,

F. ELWORTHY,
Secretary.

W. J. HANNA

Funeral Director.

Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, N.Y.

Removed to Parlors Opposite Hote Driard, MacGregor Block.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Gim Fook Yuen, Rice Mill and General Merchants have removed to 194 Government street. s5

FUJI COMPANY,

JAPANESE MERCHANT TAILORS.

Suits made to order. New Fall goods just arrived.
156 Government Street. Victoria, B.C.
S. FUSEYA, Proprietor.

THOS. HOOPER

ARCHITECT

ROOM 23, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.

MISS S. F. SMITH

A.T.C.M.

Certificated pupil Toronto College of Music, and gold medallist of H. M. Field, Leipzig, Germany,

Will recommence classes in

PIANOFORTE PLAYING
THEORY OF MUSIC

Assisted by MISS M. M. SILL, a certificated pupil of H. M. Field and Herr Professor Krause, Leipzig, Germany.

For terms apply at studio, 57 FORT ST. between 1 and 6 p.m.

Fall term begins Wednesday, August 1st 1900.

FALL MILLINERY OPENING

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

PATTERN HATS
PARIS AND NEW YORK NOVELTIES.

MRS. W. BICKFORD
61-63 Fort St.

Removal Notice

Chung Lung & Co., Importers and Dealers in Chinese Merchandise, and Contractors, have removed from Government street to 45 Fisguard street. s11

THE STERLING

We are closing out as advertised, but lately we have been closed out by street alterations, and our patrons have had little opportunity of securing any of the many bargains that we have been anxious to offer them. But fortunately the sidewalks are now in condition to allow of travel, and we therefore beg to announce that

Our MILLINERY OPENING

TAKES PLACE TUESDAY, SEPT. 25 AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

AND A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT IS OFFERED IN THE FORM OF

.. DOUBLE TRADING STAMPS ..

to those who have not already secured their Millinery Outfit. This does not merely apply to the Millinery Department, but embraces all departments. Special mention should be made of our Jackets, Capes and Tailor-made Suits.

PRICES ARE ROCK BOTTOM. STYLES ARE THE NEWEST, and Sales must be made, as we positively close out at the end of the year.

THE STERLING, - 88 Yates Street

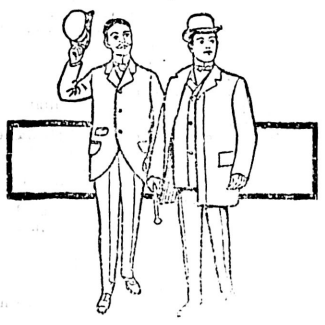
WE GIVE 10 TRADING STAMPS

Double Stamps on Tuesday and Wednesday on every dollar purchased.

WE GIVE 10 TRADING STAMPS

WE WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY.

Fit-Reform for Fall...



Our overcoats and suits have that substantial and fashionable quality that is so hard to obtain in the ordinary made-to-order garment.

The material used in this season's garments are more than ordinarily attractive. Call and see them.

OVEROATS and SUITS, $12 to $25.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

73 Government St. VICTORIA.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock, noon, of Friday, the 28th September, 1900, for the purchase of the following desirable and well-situated property, being a portion of the Stevens' Farm, situate on the West Saanich Road, about six miles from Victoria, viz:

500 acres, of which 100 are cleared and cultivated, 10 roomed hotel, stable, and three barns, also five roomed cottage, two orchards, two living streams of excellent water, good shooting and fishing, fine supply of timber for cordwood. V. & S. Railway runs through the property, and a switch is near hotel.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. M GRAHAME, 41 Gov't St., Victoria.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY

Cowichan Agricultural Exhibition

AT DUNCANS,

Friday and Saturday, September 28 and 29.

EXCURSION TICKETS

On sale Friday and Saturday, good to return until Sunday, September 30th, $2.

FARE GOOD GOING AND RETURNING SATURDAY, $1.00.

Trains leave Victoria 9:00 a.m. each day.

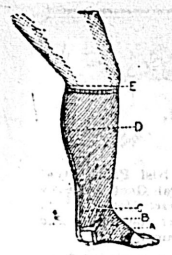
Sports and Amusements of all kinds—Bicycle Races, Gymkhana and other Athletic Sports. Good Prizes.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

BICYCLES CARRIED FREE.

Advertise in the Colonist



Silk Elastic Hosiery

CAN BE OBTAINED AT OUR DRUG STORE

The quality is the best obtainable. Silk and rubber interwoven by expert workmen. Special shapes or lengths can be ordered from us, and customers will receive them in two weeks' time. We invite you to call and inspect our stock of drugs, sundries and toilet articles. Buyers here are satisfied.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST,

89 Government Street, near Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Stoddart's Jewelery Store

63 YATES STREET.
ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

A STRONG NICKEL WATCH

Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapements, warranted 5 years, special reduced price.

$2.50 AND $3.00

The above is cheap at $5.00. We have upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock bought for cash. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Saturday, Sept. 22.		Sunday, Sept. 23.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
2 05 a.m.	8.0 feet	2 50 a.m.	8 0 feet.
7:45 a m	4 3 feet.	8:20 a m	4.8 feet
2:40 p.m	8 8 feet.	3 00 p.m.	8 6 feet.
8:20 p.m.	4.6 feet.	8:50 p.m.	4 0 feet

Furs Made and Renovated.

MANUFACTURE OF SEAL SKIN JACKETS A SPECIALTY. LATEST DESIGNS FROM LONDON AND AMERICA. CALL AND SEE OUR FASHION PLATES.

SOUPAL & CO., 34 Government Street.

Rubber Tires for Carriages.

I AM THE ONLY CARRIAGE MAKER IN THE CITY CARRYING A STOCK OF THESE GOODS.

WILLIAM MABLE, - 115 Johnson St.

Fire Insurance.

Heisterman & Co.

LOCAL NEWS.

Air-Tight Heaters at Cheapside. *

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. *

Bird and Parrot Cages at Cheapside. *

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

George Powell & Co. are agents for Majestic Ranges. *

Air-tight heaters—genuine Russia iron—at Clarke & Pearson's. *

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street. *

We Are Candidates

for your trade. Our platform is Pure drugs and Prescriptions, carefully dispensed both day and night at lowest prices. Come in and vote for us.

DAVIES' DRUG STORE,
30 and 32 Government Street

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street. *

Lucky Numbers.—The winning numbers in E. A. Morris' weekly premiums are as follows: First, 20,370; second, 20,497; third, 20,004; fourth, 21,738.

During the coming winter months make your home comfortable. Weiler Bros. can help you to do it. A nice Morris or Columbia easy-chair from $10 up. *

Adalina Patti Cream "beautifies the skin." Danderine, the hair producer. Vene Hair Ornaments. Hair-dressing, face massage, scalp treatment and manicuring, at Mrs. Kosche's, 55 Douglas street, near Fort street. *

Ladies visiting the fall milinery sales will do well to lunch at the Victoria Cafe, where a daintily served meal is provided for 25c., dinner at the same price. *

Just arrived, a very large consignment of the latest designs in Monuments at Stewart's, corner of Yates and Blanchard streets. *

For all sorts of troubles—domestic or political—keep Hondi Ceylon Tea ready in the cabinet. *

WHAT

A fortress it is to have a bottle of Dr. Williams' English Cough Cure to guard against all throat and lung trouble. It is a safe specific. Sold for 50 cents a bottle by

F. W. FAWCETT & Co.,
Chemists. 49 Government St.

Millinery opening at Columbia House, Mrs. M. A. Vigor's, Tuesday. *

For Sale—As a going concern, the business of the Ideal provision store, 72 Yates street, including delivery wagon and horse. First-class opening for the right man. For particulars apply to F. R. Stewart & Co., 40 Yates street. *

Seattle P.-I. arrives at 1:30 p. m. day of publication. Delivered 75c. per month. Frank Campbell, agent. For sale by all newsdealers. *

Raglan & Laurier

Macintoshes

ARE THE LATEST AND BEST.

CALL AND INSPECT.

SEA & GOWEN

Gents' Furnishers.

89 Douglas Street. I. O. O. F. Block

A Few First Class Properties

FOR SALE OR RENT

OAK BAY AVENUE—A handsome house, stabling and one acre, sale.

FERNWOOD ROAD—Beautiful residence, sell or let.

FERNWOOD ROAD (near)—Nice family house, with stable, sell or let.

PANDORA STREET—Very nice nine roomed house, only $15, including water.

VERY PRETTY COTTAGE; orchard and land near city.

C. C. REVANS

Land and Insurance Agent.
34a Government Street. Victoria.

AUCTION SALES.—All Advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on Page 8.

Last Day.—To-morrow is the last day on which tenders will be received at the naval yard for the construction of two boats, particulars of which are given in the advertising columns.

Anniversary Social.—The usual anniversary social in connection with St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, will be held in the church on Monday evening. A good musical programme, a number of short, pithy addresses by city ministers, and refreshments will be given.

An Old Friend.—Many ladies will learn with pleasure that Mr. J. S. Stannard, for many years with Messrs. Wm. Wilson & Co., of the City House, and later, of Nanaimo, is again in this city, with Messrs. Henry Young & Co., of the White House. Mr. Stannard is without doubt the oldest and most popular man in the dry goods trade in this province.

Local Historical Society.—At the meeting of the Natural History Society on Monday evening in the government buildings, a motion will be discussed with reference to the desirability of organizing a section of the society specially devoted to local history. A representative meeting of those interested is requested.

Proposed By-Laws.—At Monday evening's meeting of the council Mayor Hayward will ask leave to introduce the Tax Sale By-Law, 1900; A By-Law to amend the Yates and Broad streets local improvement assessment by-law; and a by-law to provide for the city's share of the cost of paving Yates and Broad streets.

Young Ladies "At Home."—The "At Home" for which the library committee of the Y. W. C. A., 32 Rae street, is preparing for Tuesday, September 25, at 3:30 p. m., promises to be a very enjoyable affair. Besides a sale of fancy articles, etc., the following ladies and gentlemen have kindly promised a selection of songs and instrumental music during the afternoon: Mrs. Janion, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. Moresby, Mrs. Ellison, Miss A. Saunders, Rev. W. D. Barber and others.

Crimean Veteran.—Thomas Fernie, a Crimean veteran, who fought at Alma, Inkerman, Sabastapol and Balaklava, now a resident of Saanich, on Thursday evening attended a gathering at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wrigleswort in honor of the anniversary of the battle of Alma, fought on September 20, 1854. Mr. Fernie also served through the Indian Mutiny. He was one of the locators of the Crow's Nest Pass mines, the chief town in that district being named after his brother. A year ago Mr. Thomas Fernie sold his interest in the mines and took up his home in Saanich.

Will Be Missed.—Miss Edith Carter was a passenger on the Warrimoo Friday night, bound for Salisbury, Rhodesia, S. A., to join her father and brother, who have been residents there for some years past. Miss Carter will be favorably remembered by all lovers of music, because of her artistic rendition of the leading part of "Rosette" in "The Bridal Trap," performed by amateurs some months since in the Victoria theatre, when her clear soprano voice received such universal applause. The departure of Miss Carter for an indefinite period will prove a great loss in musical circles, and she will be especially missed at Prof. Longfield's organ recitals.

Jewish Festival.—To-morrow is the first of the Jewish year 5661. According to tradition, to-morrow in the Jewish calendar is the first day of the seventh month, which before the Exodus was the civil new year. A Jewish commandment says "the first day of the seventh month shall be a Sabbath, a day of holy convocation, a day for the blowing of the trumpets." The ten days following Monday are known as penitential days, and then comes the Day of Atonement. The services in connection with the festival will commence at the Temple Emmanuel at 7:30 this evening, Rabbi Klinkowstein officiating and preaching. On Monday the services continue from 9 a. m. till 12:30 p. m.

Millinery opening at Columbia House, Mrs. M. A. Vigor's, Tuesday. *

Services in City Churches

Announcements Made by Victoria Pastors for Morning and Evening.

Subjects of the Sermons and Order of the Musical Services.

Rev. Canon Beanlands will be the preacher both morning and evening today at Christ Church cathedral, the order of the services being as follows:

MORNING.

Organ Voluntary—"Andante in F" .Booth
Venite.
Psalms for the Day ....As Set
Te Deum .... Simper
Jubilate .... Turle
Hymns 37, 517, 257.
Organ Voluntary—"O Rest in the Lord" .... Mendelssohn

EVENING.

Organ Voluntary—"Lost Chord" .Sullivan
Pro. Hymn 447.
Magnificat .... Goss
Nunc Dimittis ....Stainer
Hymns 528, 176, 228.
Rec. Hymn 436.
Organ Voluntary—Chorus "Be Not Afraid" ....Elijah.

The services at St. Barnabas' church are: Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; choral matins, 11 a.m.; choral evensong, 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The musical portion is as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—"Prayer" .... Lemmens
Hymns 197, 160, 242.
Voluntary—"Processional March" ..Mason

EVENING.

Voluntary—"Melody in G" .....Guilmant
Hymns 192, 420, 437.
Voluntary—"Postlude" ....Lemmens

There will be morning prayer at 11 and evensong at 7, at St. John's, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—"Benediction" .. ..Lewiss
Hymns 183, 229, 230.
Organ—"Fugue in C" ....Rink

EVENING.

Organ—"Andante in A" .... Weber
Hymns 238, 178, 271.
Organ—"Silver Trumpets" ....Vivani

The harvest festival services will be repeated at St. Barnabas' church at 8 and 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At the other Anglical churches services will be held at the usual hours.

* * *

At the Reformed Episcopal church, Bishop Cridge will preach in the morning, his subject being, "The Girdle of Truth"; and Dr. Wilson in the evening, on "Church Usages, Vestments."

* * *

At the Metropolitan Methodist church, Rev. E. S. Rowe, pastor, the services are: 10 a.m., the classes; 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor, subject, "Social Christianity"; 7 p.m., sermon by the pastor, subject, "Thou Art the Man"; 2:30, Sunday school. The morning service at the Centennial church will be in the interests of the Sunday school, and in the evening the pastor, Rev. W. H. Barraclough, will preach on "How Shall We Conquer Temptation?" Pastor's Bible class and Sunday school is held at 2:30. Services will be held at the usual hours in the other Methodist churches.

* * *

The ninth anniversary of the opening of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, will be marked by special services to-day. The Rev. D. A. MacRae, late of Los Angeles, Cal., will preach morning and evening. At St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, minister, there will be public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 2:30; Bible class at 3 p.m., and Y. P. S. C. E. after the evening services. The musical arrangements follow:

MORNING.

Organ—"Communion" ....Guilmant
Psalm 63.
Anthem—"Thus Saith the Lord" .Pattison
Hymns 23, 185, 428.
Organ—"Allegro" ....Handel

EVENING.

Organ—"Prayer" ....Dubois
Psalm 74.
Anthem—"Send Out Thy Light" .. Gounod
Hymns 203, 427.
Song—"The Better Land" ....Cowen
Miss Clarke.
Organ—"Grand Chorus" .... .. Lemmens

Rev. Dr. Campbell will preach morning and evening at the First Presbyterian church.

* * *

Services will be held in the First Congregational church, morning at 11, evening at 7, when Rev. F. Payne, the pastor, will preach. In the morning the subject will be, "An Ideal Character," in the evening, "Christ's Three Judges." Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15 p.m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

* * *

At Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M.A., pastor, services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The morning subject is, "Patient Continuance in Well-Doing"; evening, "Much for Little." Sunday school and Bible class is held at 2:30. At Emmanuel church, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M.A., pastor, will preach at both services; 11 a.m., "The Old Man and the New"; 7 p.m., "Safe, Yet Pursued." Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p.m.

* * *

Evangelistic Lutheran service in German will be held at 11 am., at the Reformed Episcopal hall.

* * *

Christian Science service will be held at 87 Pandora street, at 3 p.m., subject, "Unreality."

* * *

The order of the Universal Brotherhood service at 8 this evening is: Music; reading of the aims and objects of the Universal Brotherhood; reading from one of the sacred books of the world; address—"The Lost Chord of Christianity"; questions; music.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

BONAPARTE POTATOES

A full twenty-two ton car. Everybody knows these are the best. Just received by

ERSKINE, WALL & CO., The Leading Grocers.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. **W. J. ANDERSON,**

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

There Is No Need to Send Away for Your

GUNS AND AMMUNITION

As we have the largest and choicest stock in the province to select from.

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.

115 Government St. Repairs BY SKILLED WORKMEN. Victoria, B. C.

BARGAINS in Groceries at HARDRESS CLARKE'S, 86 Douglas Street.

DEATH OF W. H. OLIVER.

One of Victoria's Largest Realty Owners Passes Away in San Francisco.

A telegram received here on Friday announced the death in San Francisco a week ago yesterday of Mr. W. H. Oliver, one of the largest owners of Victoria realty. The deceased was hardly known in Victoria, in which he was so largely interested, residing here for but four years—from 1858 to 1862—and being a very infrequent visitor since. During his residence here and at different intervals afterwards he purchased considerable property in the heart of the city, and some in the suburbs. Most of this he still owned at the time of his death, all being leased for long terms. He was one of Victoria's largest taxpayers.

The deceased had made his home in San Francisco since leaving Victoria in the early sixties. A sister is believed to be the only near surviving relative. She arrived in San Francisco on Friday from her home in the East, and immediately telegraphed the news of her brother's death to his agents here. Mr. Oliver was a native of New Brunswick, and was well advanced in years.

Band at Park.—If the weather permits, the City band will render the following programme at Beacon Hill park this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock:

Overture—"Autumn Leaves" .... .Bennet
Selection—"Maritana" .... Wallace
Waltzes—"Dream of the Ocean" .. Gungl
Clarionet Solo—"Serenade" ....Moscovsky
By Mons. De Opton.
Gavotte—"First Love" .... Ellenberg
Intermission of ten minutes.
Medley of Popular Airs—"Black and White" ....Beyer
Glockenspiel Solo—Selected .....
By Mr. H. V. Bay.
Selection—"Sounds from Erin" ....Bennet
March—"Our Heroes' Return" ..Silberberg
"God Save the Queen."

If you like good Sausages, then buy them at the Ideal Provision Store, Yates street. A full line of Cambridge, Frankfurts, Veal and Ham, etc. *

Canada's best productions in blankets, and English down quilts will keep you warm when other cheap grades fail. Weiler Bros.' stock the very best makes. *

Bloaters and Kippered Herrings, our own curing, will be out at noon to-day. Headquarters for fresh and cured fish, game, etc. Large grouse, $1 per pair, at Brown & Cooper, Central Fish Market, 89 Johnson street. Telephone 621. *

Farmers, Attention!—Highest price paid for hay and grain at Blue Post, 114-116 Johnson street. Full lines of groceries, wines and liquors. Telephone 497. *

Going hunting. What for? Good boots and shoes. Well, Jim Maynard's is the place. 119 Douglas street, opposite city hall. *

Mr. W. Edgar Buck, graduate with Manuel Garcia. Voice-culture, singing, choir conductor, etc. Waitt's music store. *

Before putting in your stoves for winter, a nice, new, warm linoleum for the floor is just the thing. Weiler Bros. show an endless variety at 50c., 60c., 70c., $1 and $1.25 per square yard. *

$4.50 for 7.50 Waterpoofs

$5.50 for 10.00 Waterproofs

Just 22 Coats, the last of an importer's sample lot. We bought them at a fraction of their cost, and after adding a small profit, just enough to cover the cost of handling, they're passed along to you.

Plain blacks, long 27 inch detachable capes, check lining, fast color, thoroughly waterproof.

W. G. CAMERON.

Cash Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter.
55 Johnson Street

Ideal Music

"Sweet as the angel Israfil's
When every leaf on Eden's tree,
Was trembling to his minstrelsy."

can be produced from a Nordheimer or Heintzman Co. piano. We have a magnificent stock of these superb instruments, as well as the superior Estey Organs, and a choice assortment of all kinds of musical instruments.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,

44 Government St. Showrooms upstairs.

Musical Evening

Of all entertainments there is none which is capable of affording more genuine enjoyment than a musical evening.

One of our pianos makes such an entertainment possible, and renders a social obligation a mere pastime for the entertainer and the highest pleasure for the guests.

A large shipment just received at

FLETCHER BROS.

Music Warerooms. 93 Government Street.

The New Westside

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE. - SEPT. 23, 1900

The New Westside's Organization

THE NEW WESTSIDE has an organization that opens the way into every known market in the world. Its buyers visit the leading manufacturing centres of Europe and America, and the power of its READY CASH BUYING SYSTEM gives it a powerful influence everywhere.

The rapid and phenomenal progress made by The Westside is directly due to the principle of giving the BEST POSSIBLE VALUE, always having the best assortments of the most fashionable goods at moderate prices. The one idea of the management is ABSOLUTE COMPLETENESS.

Millinery Reception Extended

The management of The New Westside have decided to extend the Millinery Reception for one week more.

To use a metaphor, Paris and all its transcendent styles in Millinery have been brought to The New Westside for your inspection and approval. Our new store is a fit setting for the distinguished arrivals from the Rue de la Paix and the Avenue de la Opera.

New Dress Goods

The New Westside's Dress Goods Department holds the most magnificent stock of New and Fashionable Dress Materials ever imported into British Columbia and priced with the idea of bringing you here to see them.

Jackets and Costumes

Magnificent studies in Ladies' Stylish Jackets and Costumes arrived last week, beauty thoughts of the master minds of Europe. You cannot afford to miss this exhibit on the threshold of autumn. Our Mantle Department is inviting and its fashion predictions reliable and authoritive. Come and see the styles.

Corset Fitting a Fine Art

The demands on the services of Miss G. D. Sexton have prevailed upon that lady to extend her stay in Victoria for one week. Ladies should consult Miss Sexton at once, her advice is invaluable.

The Hutcheson Co., Limited

Franco-American Soups

Are convenient everywhere and at all times. They can always be relied upon, for their quality never varies.

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

Among Our Selections Are

Ox Tail, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, Chicken, Green Turtle, Etc.

FOR SALE BY

The Saunders Grocery Co.

LIMITED.

Cravenette

THE IDEAL RAIN COAT

Tailor-Made of Priestley's West of England Cloths:

SHED RAIN PERFECTLY
POROUS TO AIR
VENTILATED

No Rubber Used

LIGHT IN WEIGHT
SMALL IN BULK

VERY DRESSY IN APPEARANCE

W. & J. Wilson

83 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Liberal Convention.

A. O. U. W. HALL.

Wednesday, September 26

8:00 P.M.

All persons in sympathy with the general policy of the Liberal Government of Canada, and who wish to participate in the above convention will please call and get the necessary admission tickets at No. 26 Broad street.

W. J. HANNA, President.
R. L. DRURY, Secretary.

TRY THE EXPERIMENT

Presbyopia (old sight) sets in between the ages of 40 and 45. The near point of clear vision gradually recedes till the neighborhood of 70 is reached. You ought to see the finest print distinctly, without straining, and with each eye separately, at a distance of 8 inches from the eye. If you cannot, then assuredly you are in the toils of the inevitable, and may make up your mind that glasses are necessary. Every day's delay is adding to your trouble, and causing unnecessary and injurious straining. Come to-day. No charge for examinations.

BLYTH, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

65 Fort Street, Near Douglas Street.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

Was Certainly Victoria's Day

Easy Win for Intermediate Lacrosse Team at Caledonia Grounds.

Victoria Lawyers Again Give Vancouver Pointers in Ball Playing.

Despite the disagreeable weather quite a large crowd witnessed the lacrosse match between Victoria and Seattle at the Caledonia grounds yesterday, which resulted in a win for Victoria by the score of 6 to 1. The game was called promptly at 3 p.m. by Referee Blain, and for twenty-one minutes the spectators were treated to good lacrosse, both teams playing hard and taking every advantage to score. But Murphy and Kennedy were playing a stonewall game in front of the flags till Proctor got a shot and scored the first for Victoria. The second had hardly been started when Welsh scored again for Victoria in two minutes. The third was taken in one minute by Proctor, and the fourth in two minutes by Welsh.

In the fifth Seattle made desperate efforts to secure. Time and time again Paris would carry the ball well down, but Simpson in goal and Lorimer and Milne in front of him were impregnable, and always returned well down the field when the home, headed by McDonald and Erskine, took a hand in the fun. After six minutes play Garrod passed well down the field to Gaylor, he to Tridaven who shot, but Lorimer saved and passed to McDonald, who shot and scored; time, seven minutes.

The sixth was the shortest on record. Landon received a pass from Paris and scored Seattle's only goal, in half a minute. With twenty-three minutes to play, the players on both sides worked hard till Kennedy received a nasty blow on the hand, breaking a finger. He retired from the game, McDonald going off to even up. Time was called shortly after without further score.

Besides those mentioned, Kennedy, Murphy and Van Stone played good lacrosse for the visitors, and Andrews, Jesse and C. Fairall for the home team. C. Blain refereed the game and gave good satisfaction. Umpires, C. Wiltsie and R. Lorimer. Timekeepers, G. Snider and H. Franch.

VICTORIA AGAIN WON.

Legal Ball Players Had Another Walkover at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—(Special)—Yesterday the Vancouver Legal baseball team failed to redeem their laurels in a five innings' game with the Victoria Legal ball team at Brockton Point. The threatening weather prevented a large attendance, and the game was played in the drizzling rain. The score was 26 to 9 in favor of Victoria.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

United States Wins in the Annual With Canada.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—The annual cricket match between the United States and Canada ended to-day in a victory for the United States, but only after a stubborn contest and with only two wickets to spare in a full two inning match. Yesterday the Canadians scored 108 in their first innings and the United States team 119. To-day Canada put together 120 in its second innings, making the grand total 228. The United States then went in for the second innings and lost eight wickets before they obtained the necessary 110 runs to pass the Canadians' total. H. S. Chambers made the top score for the Canadians to-day, putting together 30 runs. C. C. Morris carried the honors for the United States in both inpings, with 35 and 32 respectively.

MEET POSTPONED.

Inclement Weather Put a Stop to the Bicycle Races Yesterday.

On account of the bad condition of the track at Oak Bay, because of the heavy rain yesterday morning the bicycle meet of the C. C. C. C. was postponed until next Saturday.

CROCQUET.

The Results in the Vancouver Tournament.

The following is a list of the winners in Friday's play in the croquet tournament: Mr. Hutchins beat Mr. Mahon, 6; Mr. Rayner beat Mr. Drake, 19; Mrs. C. J. Johnson beat Miss Robertson, 6; Miss Twigge beat Mrs. Dana, 15; Mrs. Russell beat Miss Selwa, 2; Miss Rogers beat Mrs. Dr. Johnson, 5; Mrs. McFarlane beat Miss Hills, 11 Mr. Hutchins beat Mr. Rayner, 3; Mrs. Russell beat Miss Rogers, 2; Mrs. Holland beat Mrs. C. A. Johnson, 8; Mrs. Martin beat Miss Twigge, 6; Mrs. Dana and Mrs. McFarlane beat Mrs. Plunkett and Miss Robertson, 13.

FOR EVERY-DAY AILMENTS

Resulting From Constipation and Deranged Liver and Kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Are Remarkably Effective.

Besides having a world-wide reputation as a kidney medicine and liver regulator, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills enjoy the distinction of being the most valuable medicine which it is possible to obtain.

In nearly every family there frequently occurs ills and ailments arising from constipation or clogged, inactive liver or kidneys, which, if neglected, may become painful and even fatal. This is the time to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They cure the most severe forms of kidney and liver diseases. They also prevent these diseases by keeping the filtering and excretory organs healthy and active.

Instead of weakening the system and deadening the action of these organs, as do salts and other harmful drugs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills tone, invigorate and regulate them, and cure thoroughly and permanently. It is impossible to keep in the house a medicine of greater value to the family than is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LOCAL NEWS.

Companions Presentation.—At the last meeting of the Companions of the Forest, Mrs. Churton, on behalf of the order, presented Chief Companion Mrs. Cox with a handsome china tea set, it being the twentieth anniversary of her wedding day. Mrs. Cox, in thanking the Companions, stated that she was taken quite unawares, after which the companions and their friends celebrated the happy event with refreshments and a dance.

Borne to the Grave.—There was a very large attendance yesterday at the funeral of the late James Edward Martin, which too place at 2:30 from his brother's residence, 13 Simcoe street, and later at Christ Church cathedral, where Rev. Canon Beanlands officiated. The members of the Yorkshire Society, Arion Club and J. B. A. A. attended in a body, and there was also a firing party from the Fifth Regiment, under Company Sergeant-Major H. N. Short. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. H. M. Grahame, B. S. Oddy, G. Urquhart, W. Allen, M. Grahame, and W. T. Williams.

Free Expressage.—M. G. Hall, superintendent of the express department of the Northern Pacific, with headquarters at Portland, was in the city yesterday. "Our company will carry free of charge any express parcel containing supplies intended for the Galveston flood sufferers," said Mr. Hall yesterday. "This, of course, does not include bulky or heavy packages, such as would ordinarily be sent by freight, but we are willing to aid the relief committees to any reasonable extent. At this end of the line we have not as yet had any call upon our services, but we stand ready to give just as material aid as has been extended by express companies in any part of the country. Our express business in general shows remarkable prosperity. In every section of the Northwest a remarkable increase is shown. The general prosperity of the country is shown in no better way than by the business records of our company."

Closed Their Engagement.—The Boston Lyric Opera Company concluded their engagement at the Victoria theatre last night with the presentation of Reginald de Koven and Harry Smith's comic opera, "The Fencing Master." The theatre was crowded and the performance was a very creditable one. Henry Hallan, as "Fortunio," was in splendid voice, and Miss Stanton, who won more laurels, was as charming as ever. One of the best numbers was the duet, "I Love You," by them. Miss Davis sang the role of "Fillipa." The comedy fell to those princes of fun-makers, Henderson and Kunkle, and they provoked laugh after laugh. Their performance as the two poor musicians, in the third act, was most mirth-provoking. Yesterday afternoon the company presented that tuneful opera, "Wang," and it was enjoyed by a large audience.

A BUNDLE OF NERVES.

Nerve force is the very life of man and every organ of the human body is dependent upon it. Just as soon as the blood gets thin and watery and fails to supply nourishment to the nerves there comes a train of nervous disorders, nervous prostration, paralysis, epilepsy, insanity and death. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food rebuilds and revitalizes the nerve cells wasted by disease, overwork and worry. It is beyond doubt the world's greatest restorative. Recommended by your family physician. All druggists recommend and sell it.

LI'S PROCLAMATION.

He Calls Upon People and Soldiers to Exterminate the Boxers.

Taku, Sept. 19.—Li Hung Chang has caused a proclamation to be posted in the principal cities of Chih Li province, calling upon the people and soldiers to exterminate all Boxers. All the tao tai's, magistrates and prefects deserting their posts will be replaced by others. The military officials are directed to count the troops and report to Li Hung Chang, who will arrange all matters with foreign nations.

TRADES CONGRESS.

Corporations Requested to Pay Their Employees by the Week.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—A resolution was passed by the Trades and Labor Congress to-day, asking the government to investigate regarding the alleged illegal naturalization of Japanese. Another resolution asked governments and corporations to pay their employees weekly instead of monthly.

The congress closed to-day.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Indians Reported to Be Slaughtering Deer—Provincial Reformatory—Pit Meadows Road.

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—The Granville street bridge, over False creek, was subjected to a severe and satisfactory test yesterday, before being handed over to the city. The swing was tested with forty barrels of water and a heavily-laden moving street car; it deflected by but one-eighth of an inch. The middle centre was tested in the same way, and it deflected, when the heavy car passed over it, about three-eighths of an inch.

The wholesale slaughter of deer by Indians along the northern coast of British Columbia is causing a great deal of concern among the settlers. Passengers from the North say that the slaughter along the foot of the mountains, is excessive. The Indians drive the deer in herds to the water's edge, kill them and leave the carcases to rot. The hides being worth 10 cents a pound, it pays the Indians to kill them for the hides. The Rod and Game Club are urging the provincial government to take some action before the deer is exterminated.

The site for the provincial reformatory will be near Jericho, on the far side of English bay. The government owns a large acreage in the vicinity and probably 160 acres will be reserved for reformatory purposes.

The road from Vancouver to Pitt Meadows by way of Barnett, to enable farmers to bring their produce direct to Vancouver by teams from the Fraser valley, is to be commenced by the government almost at once. The intention is to ultimately build a trunk road from the Coast to Agassiz, connecting Pitt Meadows, Maple Ridge and Mission with the Coast cities.

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smartweed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

MR. MAXWELL'S MEETING.

He Talks to a Small Number of People on Political Situation.

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—The crowd present at the city hall to listen to G. R. Maxwell attempt to justify the actions of the Laurier administration last evening was not large. Mr. Maxwell answered same of the charges in the open letter against him. He said, regarding the appointments made by him, that he had successfully recommended 180 people to office, but that all were Scotch was wrong; only 11 of the number were Scots. He then took up the question of the Laurier administration, saying that Premier Laurier was a man above reproach and British to the backbone. He said Canada had progressed under the Liberals beyond the wildest dreams. He said he had supported the government in every way possible to reduce the tariff to such a figure that it would not be burdensome, but would meet the needs of honest and efficient government. He then spoke at length on the preferential tariff as affecting Canada and Great Britain, eulogized the Dominion government on its railway policy and wound up with praise of Postmaster Mulock and the assertion that the present government had done far more for the workingmen than the Conservatives had ever done.

In times of peace; in times of war; The favorite drink is Jesse Moore.

PERSONAL.

K. J. Middleton came over from Tacoma yesterday.

William Wilson and his son B. Wilson, and Mrs. B. Wilson returned last evening from a European tour. They were met at Vancouver by H. G. Wilson.

B. H. T. Drake was a passenger last evening from Vancouver.

E. E. Welch, of the British Columbia Cattle Company, returned from the Mainland last evening.

George R. Raymond, proprietor of the Wilson hotel, Nanaimo, is a guest at the Driard.

Capt. J. S. Gibson, of Chemainus, is at the Driard.

Capt. W. J. Bryant and C. C. Cherry, steamboat inspectors for Puget Sound, are guests at the Hotel Victoria.

BAIL FIXED.

Dougan Will Have to Put Up a Large Amount or Stay in Jail.

Nanaimo, Sept. 22.—N. P. Dougan, held for trial for the Ladysmith disaster, was offered, but declined, bail, which has been placed at $15,000. His father visited him yesterday.

Dogs That Are In Fashion.

Bigger and Uglier He Is the More He Is ought After and Prized.

British Bulldogs Are At Present In High Favor Among Fanciers.

The bigger and uglier a dog in these days the better are his chances for moving in high society and of claiming the prettiest debutante of the season as his demonstratively devoted friend. For four years now the black and white or brindle bull of the Boston or French or common English breed has been a prime favorite in the smart set. Now, however, a bulldog must have wicket-bowed forelegs or he is not esteemed fit for the society of ladies. The extremely bow-legged bull of a pale golden brindle with his owner's initials sometimes branded on his hind quarter is the latest compromise between art and fashion. This species with the fierce underjaw and peculiarly tigerish markings come from England, but this country is rapidly securing an adequate domestic supply for the man and the girl who refuse to walk abroad without a canine attendant at their heels.

The pipe-smoking young man is as insistent on his dog as the high-heeled girl, and this winter many an afternoon caller will announce himself as Mr. Jones and bull pup. This particular type of bulldog is highly esteemed, because he is bred and his early education is carried out on lines that teach him the importance of minding his own business. In the city a dog requires a leash chiefly to keep him out of mischief and the hands of the dog catcher, but not so the broad-bowed bull. From puppyhood it is instilled into his mind that he must scorn the use of the leash and give exclusive attention to following, utilizing his teeth and sinews only when wantonly interfered with. These bulldogs could even be taken to church or to a concert with perfect confidence in their gentlemanly deportment. In winter weather they wear brown or grey chinchilla blankets, fastened with handsomely decorated silver or brass buttons, a collar of calfskin, trimmed with steel or gun metal, and $500 is not a fancy price to pay for a fine, well-bred specimen.

A good country dog has become a necessity in these days, when families stay late out of town, and young women have a propensity for taking long strolls, sometimes quite alone. Various dogs as protectors and companions were tried, and all of them proved too unreliable or too disputatious until a trial was made of the reliability and temper of the respected bloodhound. He proved equal to the test, and one or two women have bought their hounds from Kentucky kennels and have adopted them as walking companions. The stately cowled hounds are the type for which as high a price as $1,000 apiece is cheerfully paid, for their dignity, good sense, tact, strength and stern attention to duty is beyond praise and sometimes beyond belief. They are enormous dogs, and when a bloodhound realizes he has a mistress to protect he never leaves her out of his sight, yet never attacks any one until he receives her express orders to do so. Then, and then only, like a gentleman, he engages his enemy with ninety-nine chances of victory on his side, though he will draw out of the battle at a word from the lady he serves.

The cowled bloodhound is one of the only dogs who can't be fooled and patronized by strangers, and who refuses to run at the end of a leash. He will wear a collar with a ring in it by which the owner can lay a restraining hand upon him, and it is the not inappropriate fashion to give these stately and fearful beasts such names as Terror, Vengeance, Revenge, etc., as somewhat descriptive of their distinctly bloodthirsty natures.

A beautiful new dog who no longer has his way to make socially is the Russian borzois, the favorite Cossack hunting hound. For a number of years past the borzois have been much the mode in England, but not until the Princess Catacuzene sent a beautiful specimen from her Russian home to her mother, Mrs. Grant, have they found welcome here. The women who have country estates boasting stretches of fair lawns have sent abroad for these noble creatures, more for the decorative effect they convey to the front of a fine country place than for any other reason. They are as graceful as deer, and wear their silver-mounted collars with an infinitely aristocratic air.

It is necessary to buy a pair of borzois, for, with the delicacy of high bred creatures, they are exclusive, finding no pleasure or association with other dogs, and make a far better appearance leaping over the green in couples. On their collars their names are always engraved, and they are Russian names usually, Alexis or Ivan, Vladamir and Dushka.

Your sideboard at home is incomplete if it is not stocked with Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

NEEDLES IN STALACTITES.

How the Sacred Cave of Crete Was Opened Up.

From Daily Mail.

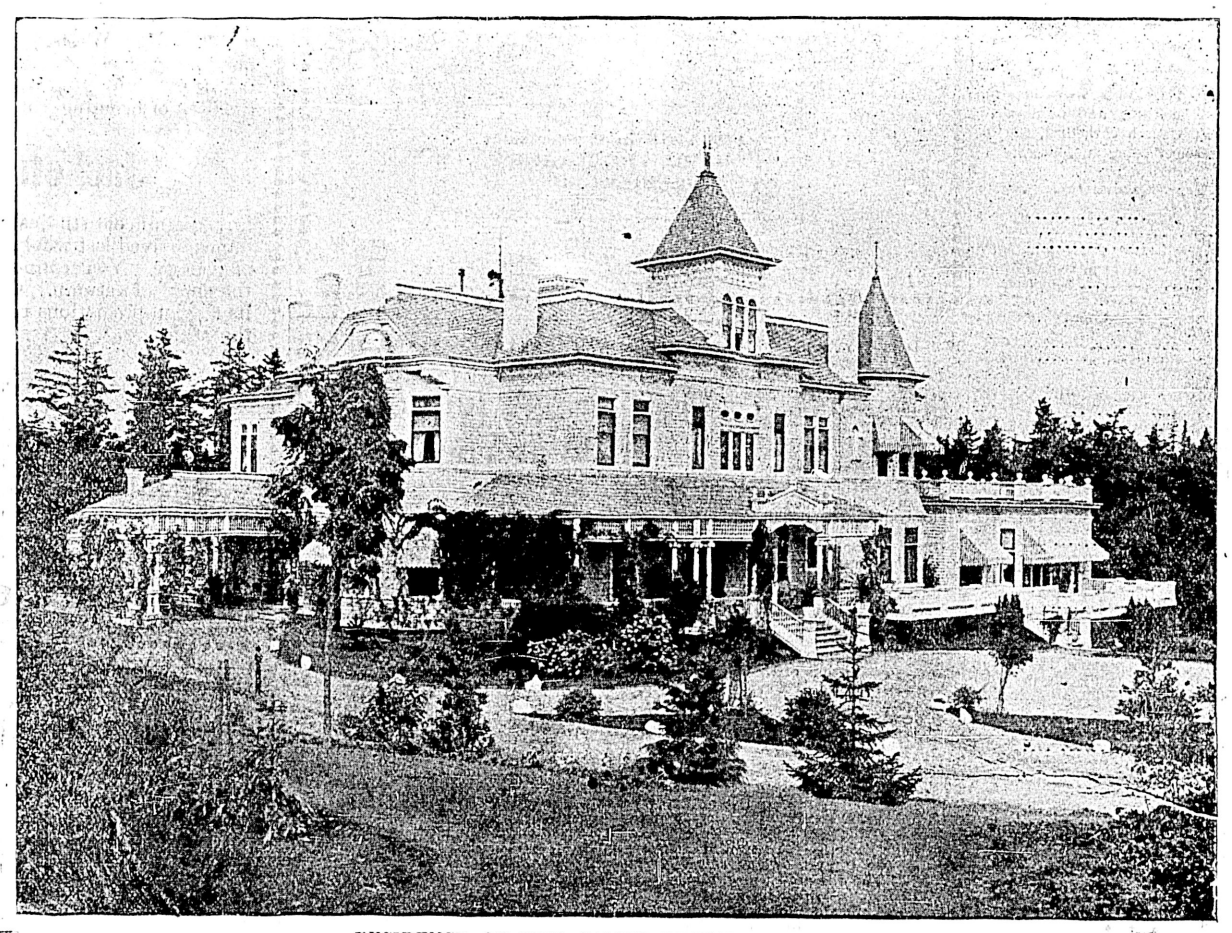
Deep in the tough heart of the Cretan mountains has Mr. Hogarth, the director of the British school at Athens, been digging for months, the sacred cave of Zeus being the object of his zeal. Recently he returned to London, and in conversation with a Daily Mail representative he added to what has already appeared on the subject of his excavations.

The cave is sacred to Zeus because his mother, Rhea, is supposed to have hidden him there to save him from the cannibal propensities of his father. It lies about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

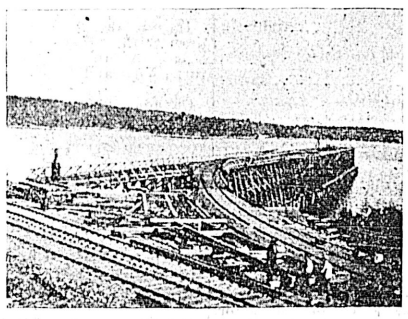
For some fifteen years past the natives have been finding ancient objects there. One day a man rested his candle in a niche of the stalactite pillars with which the lower cave is lined. Something glittered behind it, and this proved to be a venerable offering placed there some 3,000 years ago. Other niches in other stalactites yielded the same finds, weapons, or imitations of weapons, that had been offered to Zeus, and needles and depilatory instruments offered to his mother.

To collect these objects Mr. Hogarth employed women, because their eyes were sharper and their touch lighter than the men's. They fished the treasures out of the niches by means of the tweezers used by the natives in their charcoal fires. He gave them "backsheesh" for everything they found. They enjoyed the work, and rejoiced in the pay.

So great was the quantity of antiquities found by these women that Mr. Hogarth believes it will take him seven years to study and classify them.



RESIDENCE OF HON. JAMES DUNSMUIR, VICTORIA.



WHARF AT LADYSMITH—(Since Enlarged.)

HAY FEVER INCURABLE.

Nearly every other house in large sections of the city bears a doctor's sign, and some of them three. There are doctors all over St. Louis—thousands of them—and not a single one of them knows what to do for hay fever. Isn't that strange? There is serum for yellow fever and a cure for bubonic plague, consumption can be checked and its ravages arrested for twenty years; smallpox has become innocuous with proper caution, even some cancers are permanently cured. But hay fever goes sneezing along its wretched course, and the entire medical profession throws up its hands. Is there no Esculapian Edison? Is it too early to expect a wizard in the field of medicine? The doctors say that particles from decaying vegetation floating in the air cause hay fever, but they are not sure of it. The disease is rare in the country, where there is more decaying vegetation than anywhere else. It seems to be an autumn influenza, and it is growing worse each year. We do not need more doctors but some one commanding genius among them. Then we shall be rid of hay fever.—Globe-Democrat.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH, British Columbia.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF A DISEASE KNOWN AS BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Approved by Order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the 6th day of September, 1900.

1. All sick Chinese or Japanese must send or give notice of their illness to the Health Officer or Police Constable in the district where such Chinese or Japanese reside.

2. Physicians in attendance on sick Chinese or Japanese shall notify the Health Officer or Chairman of the Local Board of Health in Municipalities; or, if in an outlying district, the Government Agent must be notified. Such notification should state the cause of illness and the condition of the glands throughout the body of the sick person, and should be delivered to the Health Officer, Chairman of the Local Board of Health or Government Agent, as the case may be, at the earliest possible opportunity.

3. In City Municipalities the Medical Health Officer shall be notified within six hours of the death of any Chinese or Japanese, by the person on whose premises such death occurred, or by some relation or person having charge of the person so dying.

4. In Rural Municipalities, the Medical Health Officer, or the Chairman or Secretary of the Local Board of Health must be notified within six hours of such death; and in outlying districts, the Government Agent or Police Constable shall be notified within twelve hours after such death, or as soon after as possible. Certificates as to the cause of death must be signed by the Health Officer in Municipalities, and in outlying districts by the Government Agent or some person duly authorized by him.

5. Any person violating any provision of these regulations shall be liable, upon summary conviction before any two Justices of the Peace, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, with or without costs, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the convicting court.

CHARLES J. FAGAN, M.D.
Secretary, Provincial Board of Health.
By Command.
J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., September 8th, 1900.

[L.S.] HENRI G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, —Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General.

WHEREAS, by section 24 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on good cause shown, to remove the disabilities as to the shooting of pheasants and quail of any variety in the province, and to declare within what periods and limits the said birds may be shot:

And whereas, His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by Order in Council dated the 19th day of September, 1900, has ordered that the disabilities as to the shooting of cock pheasants and quail be removed with respect to North and South Victoria, Esquimalt and Cowichan Electoral Districts, Vancouver Island, for the months of October, November and December, 1900.

It is hereby ordered and declared that it shall be lawful to shoot cock pheasants and quail within the North and South Victoria, Esquimalt and Cowichan Electoral Districts, Vancouver Island, during the months of October, November and December, 1900.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed:

Witness, the Honorable Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and in the sixty-fourth year of Our reign.

By command.

W. C. WELLS,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

19th September, 1900.

The Honorable Wilmer Cleveland Wells, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to be Acting Provincial Secretary and Minister in charge of the Education Department during the absence of the Honorable James Douglas Prentice from the City of Victoria.

VICTORIA CITY AND ESQUIMALT DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall, on Monday, the 5th day of November next, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining any or all objections against the retention of any names on the Registers of Voters. Such court will be open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, Victoria. (61 Vic., c. 67, sub-s. (f), s. 11.)

HARVEY COMBE,
Collector.
Victoria, B. C., 29th August, 1900.

NOTICE.

COURTS OF ASSIZE, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden in the Court House, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the places and on the dates following, namely:—

City of Victoria, on the 2nd day of October, 1900.
City of Vancouver, on the 2nd day of October, 1900.
Town of Clinton, on the 12th day of October, 1900.
City of Nanaimo, on the 9th day of October, 1900.
City of New Westminster, on the 16th day of October, 1900.
City of Nelson, on the 16th day of October 1900.
City of Vernon, on the 16th day of October, 1900.
City of Kamloops, on the 23rd day of October, 1900.
City of Revelstoke, on the 25th day of October, 1900.

By Command,

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
15th June, 1900.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.
15th August, 1900.

The following copy of a letter addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Imperial Consul of Russia, at Montreal, covering a translation of a notification with regard to prospecting for gold and mining, in the Maritime Province of Eastern Siberia, is published for the information of those whom it may concern.

RICHARD McBRIDE,
Minister of Mines.

Imperial Consulate of Russia in Canada.
No. 81.
Montreal, 20th July, 1900.

Sir:—By order of my government, I now lay before Your Honor the annexed notification relative to the prospecting for gold on the Territory of the Russian Empire, with the request that you will have the kindness to communicate its contents to the Government and to the business and industrial community in the Province of British Columbia.

I avail myself of this opportunity to request Your Honor to accept the assurance of my greatest consideration.

(Signed) N. de STRUVE,
Imperial Consul of Russia.

To His Honor
Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere,
Lieutenant-Governor, etc., etc.

Notification by the Imperial Government of Russia.

1. Foreigners are not allowed to prospect for gold in the Maritime Province of Eastern Siberia, including therein the District of Anadyr and the Peninsulas of Kamtchatka and Tchuktchi, except such private individuals or companies as may be admitted in virtue of a special authorization by the Imperial Government.

2. The prospecting for gold and the working of gold mines by Russian subjects are specially regulated by law.

3. The Imperial Government has granted to Colonel Vonliarliarsky, who is at the head of a society of Anglo-American capitalists, the exclusive right of taking out minerals of commercial value (mineraux utiles) on the Territory of the Peninsula of Tchuktchi, and in consequence of the exclusive grant so made, all other parties are absolutely forbidden to carry on the same industry in that Territory.

NOTICE.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE REBATE ON EXPORTED TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Order in Council of the first of March, 1893, allowing a rebate on all lumber exported beyond the limits of the Province, has been rescinded, and that the payment of the said allowance ceased on and after the first day of July, 1900.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
22nd August, 1900.

Last Chance

For Lots in the Original

TOWNSITE OF DUNCANS

The Lots on TYEE and LENORA Streets, are now for sale from

FROM $100 UP.

For further particulars apply to
J. W. WHITTOME.
Duncans.

Try the Colonist for JOB PRINTING

After all, there is no better test of an article than popularity. Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Women Who Make Trouble

Julian Ralph Tells His Experience for Missionaries in China.

Chinese Ways Are Very Different From Those of Western World.

From the Daily Mail.

Antedating the Boxer outbreak in China by many years were the frequent and widespread assaults upon and manifestations against the Christian missionaries. Though foreign interference in Chinese affairs brought the soreness against foreigners to a head, that irritation began with antagonism to the missionaries. The Chinese officials worked upon this hostility to bring about the present outbreak. And the chief victims and sufferers by this uprising have been the missionaries and their native converts.

The Christian churches everywhere should ponder these facts, and doubtless will do so, in order to arrive at a means of conducting their labors in the future in such ways as to minimize the irritation they must cause among a people so conservative and tenacious in preserving their customs and supertitions as the Chinese.

I was told in China that I had studied the relations of the missionaries to the natives so as to be able to present the facts in a light in which they had not been viewed by the sponsors for the missionaries of Christendom. It was urged that much good would come of it if I would make public my views and impressions. It was a sage, a vigorous and successful missionary, at the head of a large school for Chinese children, who tried to persuade me to broach this most delicate subject. He knew that I had crossed the Pacific with more than a hundred English and American missionaries, and that, afterwards, I had met many missionaries and questioned some very shrewd Chinamen upon the extraordinary enmity to the missionaries of the highest as well as the humblest people in China.

It was upon my return to the treaty port, after a second journey inland that this broad minded missionary asked me what I thought of the missionaries and their methods. I at first declined to answer him. This was because, in my talks with other missionaries of narrower mental grasp, I quickly saw that my point of view was not theirs.

Instead of arguing or meeting fact with fact, they usually took the ground that whoever criticized them had imbibed the prejudices of the white people in the treaty ports. This was not at all my case, but it appeared peculiar that there should be such a prejudice. It also seemed that if the missionaries knew that their own fellow countrymen found fault with them they should inquire closely into the reason and try to remedy it.

I had done very little talking with these white critics, because it is their habit to crystallize their fault finding in two charges—first, that the missionaries manage to live very well wherever you find them, and, second, that they "make all the trouble there is in China."

It is not a rational point of criticism that missionaries live comfortably. To begin with, they do not have the means to pamper themselves; and, again, the better they live the more favorably they impress the Orientals. I admit that wherever I saw their homes they were decent, and they had plenty of servants—who are dirt cheap over there. But when I compared their poor comforts with the dangers by which they were surrounded I could only be glad things were not worse with them. However, the question to be met is not how comfortable they are, but how do they conduct themselves toward the natives? It is well that they should have good homes and servants a-plenty to "keep their faces" in China, but it is very, very ill indeed if their conduct or relations with these strange people shame them in the public sight.

Fearing that my friend would misunderstand my criticism, I refused to make it, but he persisted, and assured me that I would not offend him.

"Well, then," said I, "I will tell you honestly what I have seen and heard and what deductions I have drawn.

"First of all, men too often volunteer as missionaries to satisfy their own needs instead of being carefully selected to satisfy the needs of the Chinese. In America the men who are sent out as missionaries are too frequently persons who have failed in other walks and who take to this work as a last resort, as a certain means to get an income, because they thus cease to shift for themselves and have a church or rich society to lean upon. I do not criticize the men for this; it is the system that is at fault.

"On the ship bound for China, I was struck by the mediocre mental character of too many of the men. They were often villagers and men of the narrowest horizon. It was these who declared what they would do and have when they reached their stations—as if the Christianizing of an ancient, a polished and a highly cultivated race was to be carried out by a word of command instead of by the most sage, deft, tactful and systematic means. 'I'll have no converts who permits his wife to cramp her feet,' said one, and that fairly illustrates the mental attitude toward their work of too many whom I met. Small feet, concubinage, even the revenent regard of all good Chinamen for their ancestors were to be instantly discountenanced, before the true models of life and worship were established in their places.

"When I travelled in China I found that the ablest and broadest Chinamen could not understand or justify the behavior of our missionaries—proper as it was to our way of thinking. If these able Chinamen were confounded by what they saw, it is easy to understand the source of the hostility of the peasantry. In China a woman may never reveal the outlines of her body. To do so is indecent beyond the excesses of the most dissolute of the sex. Innocent and beautiful statues of the nude are viewed with disgust in China. The ladies cover even their hands; their faces may only be seen with difficulty through the lattice shades of their sedan chairs. The poorest women, who work out of doors, reveal only their hands and faces. Fancy, then, the effect upon the Chinese of seeing the wives and sisters of the missionaries dressed as they would appear at home, in garments which closely follow the lines of the bust and hips.

"And, now, as to the relations of the sexes. Women of good repute keep indoors—are kept in, if you please. The missionary women roam freely about as they will. Kissing is regarded as a vicious and unspeakable act, yet your missionary women kiss their husbands and their brothers in the streets when they meet after being parted for a time. In China, when a bride is about to be carried in her 'flowery' (her bridal chair) to the bridegroom's house, she has to be borne to the chair by her father. No other male relative has even touched even her hand for years, not since she was an infant and played with her brother. If she has no father an uncle or a brother may take the liberty and perform the office of lifting her and carrying her away—because it could not be imagined that any girl would leave her home and people of her own free will, even to be married.

"When people have such notions and customs what do you suppose they think upon seeing our men and women shaking hands, walking arm-in-arm, helping each other over muddy roads, and fondling or handling one another as our husbands and wives are free and right in doing? From what I saw and heard I drew the conclusion that no women should be sent or should go with our missionaries to China. It is the women who innocently cause a great fraction of the mischief. If any women are permitted to go to China they should only be such as understand Chinese etiquette, customs and prejudices, and mean to defer to them."

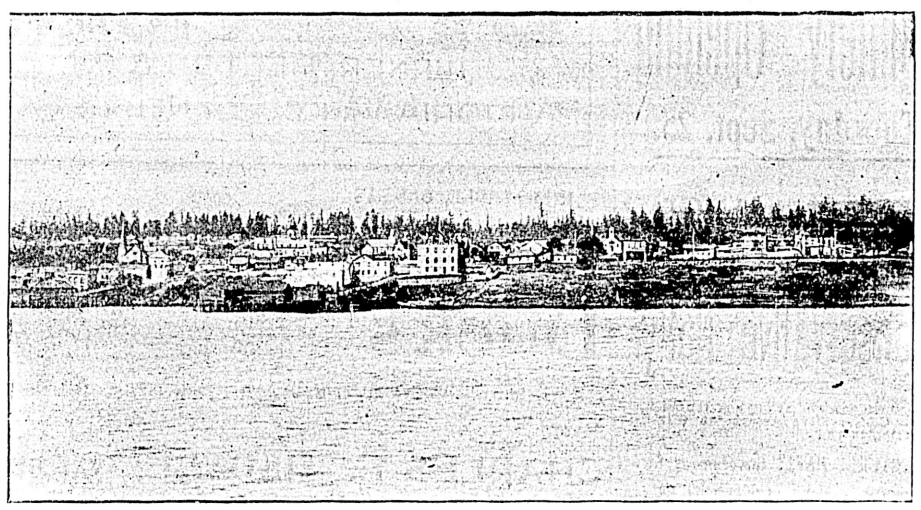
"You are absolutely right," said the able missionary with whom I spoke and whose wife was a Chinese woman. "Now, what about the men?"

"Men," I replied, "should not be sent merely because they are willing to go. The men who are sent should be of exceptional ability, for I know of no more delicate and difficult task than really Christianizing—I mean genuinely Christianizing—the Chinese. The missionaries should be men born with tach, sympathy and consideration for those around them. They should be very broad-minded, and should approach the Chinese with respect for their great qualities and wonderful history and achievements. They are by no means a decayed or stagnant race like the people of India. They are still intellectual, quick and shrewd; and as they are the most polite, formal and ceremonious people on earth, the missionaries should be able to blend their manners with those of their neighbors. They should learn the languages (both written and spoken) master the religion, and know as much as possible of the history and traditions of the people, in order to discuss intelligently every new principle they advocate.

"But in the first sentence I spoke all that I think. Our missionaries should be sent to meet the needs of the Chinese, and not to satisfy their own needs. Such men will know how to talk with the men of the governing classes (now seldom approached) and how to manage, or, perhaps, to leave alone the care of the children—which latter work is almost as productive of misunderstanding and trouble as the presence of the missionary women."

My friend agreed with me and entreated me to make these views known. That was six years ago. I have hesitated all that time, for fear of wounding many good men and women. But if there is ever to be a time for frankly discussing this question that time is now.

JULIAN RALPH.



NANAIMO FROM THE HARBOR.

A JAPANESE LAUNCH.

Picturesque Scene at Christening of New Warship.

From Engineering.

While the Japanese are rapidly extending their navy by vessels built in foreign shipbuilding yards, they are at the same time developing as quickly as conditions will allow, thir own resources. They are now making a beginning in the manufacture of steel on a large scale, and if their efforts are successful they are certain to give a great impetus to shipbuilding in Japan, for they have hitherto been very much handicapped by the fact that they had to import the greater part of their shipbuilding material. The dockyard at Yokoska, a few miles from Yokohama, was started more than 30 years ago under the superintendence of French engineers and naval architects, and in the interval a large amount of work of a very creditable kind has been done, considering all the difficulties in the way. During recent years the dockyard has been greatly extended, and is now entirely under Japanese management. The latest ship launched—at the end of May—was the Chihaya, a despatch vessel of 1230 tn displacement. Built of steel 1230 tons displacement. Built of steel troughout, it is 275 feet long, 31 feet 6 inches in extreme breadth, and has a draught forward of 8 feet 8 inches and aft of 10 feet 11 inches. It has twin screws, triple expansion engines of 6,000 indicated horse power, and four boilers of the Normand type, the speed expected being 21 knots. The armament consists of two 4-7 inch quick-firing guns, four quick-firing 12 pounders, and five torpedo tubes, one right forward and the other four on the upper deck. The armament is all from Armstrong's, but will be fitted in Japan. The ship has been designed and built wholly in Japan, under the supervision of Constructor Yamaguchi, who is now director of the dockyard. The Chihaya was laid down about three years ago, and it is expected to be ready in a little over six months from the time of the launch. A launch in Japan is quite a picturesque scene. On the present occasion the emperor, accompanied by the high officers of state, by their presence, added to the interest of the ceremony. After the emperor had taken his position, a speech was read by Admiral Yamamoto, and the operation of launching was then commenced. The ship passed gracefully along the ways into the water, and when it was floated there was quite a pandemonium from the steam whistles of the craft outside, and of the banzai (cheers) from the spectators. The motion of the vessel drew tight the cord securing the ball of paper over the bows and liberated the imprisoned doves, besides letting free a great quantity of vari-colored ribbons. The ceremony was in every way a complete success. The emperor left immediately after the launch; but the invited gueste, Japanese and foreign, had luncheon in one of the large rooms of the dockyard, and indulged in the usual patriotic and complimentary toasts. As is usual on such occasions, there were in and near the luncheon room many clever specimens of the ingenuity of the Japanese bluejacket and mechanic. One was a tiger in a bamboo thicket. The tiger was composed of oakum, with a diver's helmet for his head and iron staples for his claws; while his native jungle was composed of bamboos made out of canes, with slips of white wood for the leaves. A monster dragon fly and a fearsome centipede were constructed in a most ingenious way from some of the scraps of the dockyard. Artificial flowers and plants added to the variety and the interest of the scene, of which, however, a written description conveys a very inadequate idea of what the Japanese can do with very unpromising material.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price, 25 cents.

BE LOYAL TO YOURSELF AND YOUR ISLAND.

Yes, be loyal to yourself and your island (one of the richest on God's earth); by helping to develope same; that is, if you have any money to invest, invest it right here in this island and help to build up industries at home, at same time build up trade right at your own doors that no one can take away from you (instead of helping to develope parts far away). To the speculator I say, if you want to speculate, speculate right here. You can more readily see how your money is working and what you are interested in, and if it be in mines, you cannot find better than what we have right here on this island (only want capital to develope them). Put your money into them, and you will likely have the double satisfaction of making money and the knowledge you are helping to build up a big trade the benefit of which all will share. Be loyal to yourself and your island.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star Brandy.

OPPORTUNITY!

There is better opportunity to make money in

Ladysmith

THE FUTURE

Industrial City

OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Than in any other part of British Columbia to-day by buying lots and building moderate sized houses to let at GOOD rentals, or sell on time.

THEY ARE WANTED.

For prices of lots, apply

THOMAS KITCHIN

Head Agency NANAIMO, B. C.

LADYSMITH BUILDING UP RAPIDLY

Plans, Lithographs, and full information can also be obtained of C. C. Revans, 34 Government street.

Finance and Commerce

ON WALL STREET.

New York, Sept. 22.—Stocks weakened afresh to-day and the market closed active and weak except for regularity caused by shorts buying to cover. The coalers, the high priced specialties and the steel stocks, except the steel rail makers, show heaviest losses. The rioting and bloodshed in the anthracite region had influence with the whole list and Reading was specially affected. The light buying for London account was entirely disregarded and the slight demand from the bargain hunters which had its appearance here and there was without any influence in checking the liquidation. The railroad group did not escape the prevailing weakness and standard railroad stocks were as much depressed as stocks of minor roads.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 22.—The closing quotations to-day were as follows:

A. T. & S. F.	26¼
A. T. & S. F., pfd.	67⅞
B. & O.	66⅝
B. & O., pfd.	76½
Can. Southern	48
C. & O.	26
C. C. C. & St. L.	57¾
C. B. & Q.	121
C. W.	10⅛
C. & N. W.	158½
C. M. & St. P.	111
C. R. I. & P.	101¼
Omaha	110
D. & H.	106½
D. L. & W.	171⅝
Erie	10¼
Great Northern, pfd.	149½
Illinois Central	115¼
L. & N.	84⅛
Manhattan	85¼
Missouri Pacific	47½
M. K. & T.	26
N. J. C.	128¾
N. Y. C. & H.	126¾
N. Y. O. & W.	19
Norfolk	31½
Norfolk, pfd.	74
Northern Pacific	48⅝
Northern Pacific, pfd.	69
Pacific Mail	28⅛
Pennsylvania	124½
Reading	15
Reading, 1st pfd.	51
Southern Pacific	30
Southern Railway	10⅝
Southern Railway, pfd.	51½
T. C. & I.	55½
Texas Pacific	14½
Union Pacific	54
Union Pacific, pfd.	71¼
Wabash, pfd.	16½
Western Union	78½
Amn. Cotton Oil	30½
Linseed Oil, pfd.	51
A. S. & W.	29½
A. S. & W., pfd.	70¾
Amn. Sugar	114¾
Amn. Tobacco	86⅝
B. R. T.	50⅛
Cons. Gas, N. Y.	164½
Con. Tob.	24½
Con. Tob., pfd.	75¼
Fed. Steel	30⅝
Fed. Steel, pfd.	63¾
General Electric	134
Met.	146½
Nat. Lead	17½
National Steel	24
Peoples' Gas, Chicago	85¾
U. S. Leather	9¼
U. S. Leather, pfd.	66
U. S. Rubber	27

THE MINING MARKET.

(Weekly Report of J. F. Foulkes & Co.)

The present week has been a quiet one in mining circles, though there has been considerable enquiry for Crow's Nest, Athabasca and American Boy. The demand for Noble Five has somewhat eased, though the price has been well maintained. Rambler-Cariboo has dropped off a point or two, and though on Friday it recovered somewhat, the improvement may be only temporary. Payne is slightly weaker, and Republic, owing to heavy realizations by the American stockholders, seems slow to recover its former value.

ROSSLAND MINES.

Rossland, Sept. 22.—The shipments for the week end ng this evening have smashed all the previous records. The shipments for the week were 7,481 tons, topping the previous week by 554 tons. The Le Roi shipped but 4,781 tons, which is not as large as the quantity shipped during the summer by about 1,000 tons. The shortness of the shipments was due to several causes, the chief of which is that the capacity of the smelter to handle the ore that could be taken from the mine. During the month of August there were two tons broken down for every one that was shipped. The balance is stored in the stopes, some of which are so blocked that they cannot be worked. The matter can hardly be remedied until such time as the Northport smelter has considerably increased its capacity. This increased plant is being installed, but such enlargement cannot be accomplished in a day. One new furnace is practically ready. There is no word at present as to when the War Eagle intends to resume shipments regularly, although it is probable that some ore will be sent to the smelter in the near future from the way matters are shaping themselves. The outlook now is that the ore output this year will not fall far short of 20,000 tons, and this notwithstanding the fact that the Centre Star did not ship during seven months of the year and the War Eagle during eight months. War Eagle shipped 2,372 tons, the Le Roi 4,781 tons and the Giant 61 tons during the week. The Giant 61 tons, and the Le Roi No. 2 270 tons during the week, or a total of 7,481 tons.

TORONTO STOCK QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co.)

Toronto, Sept. 22.—Closing quotations to-day were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Athabasca	$ 6.25	$ 6.10
B. C. Gold Fields	3¼	3
Big Three	2¼	1½
Black Tail	15	11½
Brandon and Golden C.	16	10
Butte and Boston	3	2
Canadian G. F. S.	8	7¼
Cariboo McKinney	88	82
Cariboo Hydraulic	1.30	1.10
Centre Star	1.63	1.52
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	40.00	38.25
California	10	9
Dardanelles	3	1½
Deer Trail Con	4	3¼
Evening Star	9	5
Fairview Corp	2¾	2⅜
Golden Star	6¼	6⅛
Gold Fields	3	1
Giant	4	3
Hammond Reef	4¾	3½
Iron Mask	45	35
Jim Blaine	12	6
King	6	4
Knob Hill	54	40
Lone Pine-Surprise Con	11	6
Monte Christo Con	3¼	2¾
Montreal Gold Fields	4	2
Montreal and London	10	9
Morning Glory	6½	5½
Noble Five	5¾	5
Mountain Lion	60	40
North Star	98	94
Old Ironsides	75	40
Olive	17	15
Payne	1.00	88
Princess Maud	4	2
Rambler Cariboo Con	26½	24
Republic	78	73
Slocan Sovereign	15	6
Virtue	62	59
War Eagle Con	1.53	1.51
Waterloo	2¼	1½
White Bear	2¼	2
Winnipeg	9	5

SALES.

Fairview—400 at 2½.
Golden Star—2,000 at 6⅛; 500 at 6¼; 1,000 at 6 1-5.
Hammond Reef—1,000 at 4⅞; 2,500 at 4¾; 500 at 4⅝.
White Bear—3,500 at 2⅛.
Golden Star—2,000 at 6⅛.
Deer Trail—500 at 4.

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co.)

New York, Sept. 22.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	115	115¼	113¾	114¼
Amn. Tob.	87½	87¾	86⅝	86⅝
P. G., Chicago	88	88	85⅝	85⅝
C. M. & St. P.	111⅛	111⅛	110¾	111
C. B. & Q.	121	121	120¼	121
M. S. R.	86⅛	86¼	85⅛	85¼
C. R. I. & P.	104⅛	104⅛	103⅜	103¾
B. R. T.	50¾	50¾	50	50
A. & S. F. pfd	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
T. C. & I.	56	56	55½	55¼
A. S. & W. com.	30¼	30¼	28½	28½
B. & O.	66¾	66¾	66½	66⅝
L. & N.	69¼	69⅜	69⅛	69⅛
Con. Tob.	24⅝	24¾	24½	24½

Money loaning at 2 per cnt.

A BRIGHT IDEA

Was that of Dr. Chase when he discovered a combined treatment for disorders of the kidneys and liver, and so provided a cure for complicated diseases of these organs, which were formerly incurable. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the world's greatest cure for kidney, liver and stomach troubles, and has an enormous sale in all parts of Canada and the United States. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box.

The Excellence and Purity of

Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa

Are making it a necessity in every household.

Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate

Is a Delicious Confection.

The Cowan Co., Limited.

TORONTO.

Do You Want Profitable Investment

For your money, and safe protection for your family? Secure both by insuring your life in THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO., the best company for the best risks. Read the press opinions:—"In financial circles yesterday the talk was of the splendid showing of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at their annual meeting. The invulnerable position of the assets of the Temperance and General, and the solid and conservative management which has again and again been a matter of favorable comment, will be a subject of interest to investors."—Toronto Telegram.

THE VICTORIA FINANCE, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKERAGE CO., LD.
F. G. RICHARDS, Mgr.
General Agents for Vancouver Island.
Agents Wanted.

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to the "Creditors Trust Deeds Act," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Albert W. Snider, lately carrying on business at the City of Victoria, British Columbia, as a contractor under the name of A. W. Snider & Co., by deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors bearing date the 1st day of September, 1900, made in pursuance of the "Creditors Trust Deeds Act" and amending Acts has granted and assigned unto Robert Erskine, of Victoria, British Columbia, grocer, all his real and personal estate of whatsoever nature and kind in trust to pay the creditors of the said A. W. Snider & Co., ratably and proportionately, their just claims, without preference or priority, according to law.

The said deed of assignment was executed by the said A. W. Snider and Robert Erskine and Erskine, Wall & Co., on the 1st day of September, 1900.

All persons having claims against the said A. W. Snider & Co. are required on or before the 8th day of October, 1900, to forward to the Trustee full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of their securities, if any, held by them, and Notice is hereby given that after the said 8th day of October, 1900, the Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee shall then have had notice, and that the said trustee will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons, firm or corporation, of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

A Meeting of the Creditors will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 30 Langley Street, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1900.

ROBERT ERSKINE,
Trustee.

1900. 1900.

Provincial Exhibition

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.

WILL BE HELD AT

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

OCTOBER, 2, 3, 4, 5.

$20,000 IN PRIZES $20,000

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

A ROUND OF PLEASURE FOR FOUR WHOLE DAYS.

CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE, MANITOBA VS. WESTMINSTER.

Tug of War, Horse Races, Bicycle Races, Aquatics, Naval and Military Sports, Gymkhana, Baseball, Football.

BAND TOURNAMENT.

Magnificent Illuminations. Grand Concert Each Evening. Special Attractions.
Monster excursions from all points at greatly reduced rates.

No Entrance Fee Charged For Exhibits.

EXECUTIVE—His Worship, Mayor Scott, T. J. Trapp, G. D. Brymner, W. J. Mathers, C. G. Major, Ald. Reid, Ald. Sinclair, Ald. Adams, R. F. Anderson, A. Maling.

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and full particulars, write to

T. J. TRAPP, President. W. H. KEARY, Manager and Secretary.

Albion Iron Works Co, Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

ATTACK Of Royal Canadians at Paardeberg.

The present is a time when war pictures are in greater demand than ever. The conduct of the British soldiers on the battlefields has WON THE PLAUDITS of admiring nations. We have, at great expense, published four large, beautiful pictures, size 20x24 on heavy, superfine, calendered paper. A picture that will commend itself and send a THRILL to the heart of every TRUE Canadian is the one called ATTACK OF ROYAL CANADIANS AT PAARDEBERG, there are literally hundreds of figures on this picture, the mountains or kopjes stretching out into the distance are swarming with men, while here and there a prostrate figure speaks only too well of the Boer riflemen. It was on this battlefield the GALLANT MAJOR ARNOLD met death unflinchingly. Indeed, it is only too true, that many of those gallant hearts that beat so high when the CHEERING THOUSANDS bade them GOD SPEED as they sailed from Canada's shores, now lie still forever in lonely graves on the other side of the world under African skies. TO EVERY CANADIAN HEART, TO EVERY CANADIAN HOME, the deeds of their brave soldier boys speak with an irresistable THRILL OF PATRIOTISM AND PRIDE. GORDON HIGHLANDERS AT THE BATTLE OF BELMONT, CHARGING THE BOER GUNS AT ELANDSLAAGTE AND THE CHARGE OF GENERAL FRENCH'S CAVALRY ON THE RETREATING GENERAL CRONJE'S ARMY. These are all stirring pictures, and cannot fail to commend themselves to any one who will examine them. They are RED HOT SELLERS! Agents coin money. Big profits. One agent sold 68 in one day. Sample and terms, 25cts. (None free); four for 80cts.; $1.75 per doz.; 25 for $3.25; 50 for $6.00; 100 for $11.00. Write today for a dozen and make money. HOME NOVELTY MFG. CO., Box 518 (Dept. 153 B) Chicago, Ill.

Young Women's Christian Association

32 RAE STREET.

Board and lodging at moderate terms, with special reduction for double bedded rooms.

Young women arriving by trains and steamers will be met, if due notice is given to the matron.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post about 20 chains west of Chatham Point, on Johnston Street, Vancouver Island, running south 20 chains to Moodyville Saw Mill Lease thence west 80 chains, thence north to shore line, thence southeast course to point of commencement; containing 160 acres, more or less.

T. HOLMES,

Shoal Bay, August 22, 1900.

TENDERS

Will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, until Noon of Monday, the 24th day of September, 1900, for building the following Boats, viz.:—

One 25-Foot Whaler,
One 16-Foot Skiff Dingy,
One 12-Foot Skiff Dingy.

All Materials will be furnished by H. M. Service.

Specifications and Drawings may be seen on application to the Carpenter of the Yard.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Boats," and addressed to the Naval Store Officer, Esquimalt Yard.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt,
11th September, 1900.

NOTICE.

The undersigned wish to announce that they have opened their business at No. 47 Cormorant street, in the Hepburn Building, where they will be pleased to invite their friends to an inspection

WA LUNG

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS OF

Chinese Silks, Teas, Rice, Nut Oil, General Merchandise, and Fancy Goods, Etc.

WONG WA, - - - - Manager.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Myles Thomas, late of this city, are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them to the undersigned, on or before Sept. 30.

ROBERT PORTER,
Executor.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP

87 acres of well situated land at Hatzic, B. C., adjoining Well's steamer landing on Fraser River, with C. P. R. railway track and siding running through the property; about 2 miles east of Mission Junction station, and close to the Mission schools.

This property includes a well built two story House and Barns, good orchard, and 15 acres under cultivation.

Can be purchased at a rare bargain on most favorable terms, by applying direct to the owner. Price, $1,975 for the whole. Part cash, balance on time, if desired. S. J. Pitts, Yates street.

Milk Business for Sale

The goodwill of one of the best Milk Businesses in the city for sale, together with a first-class herd of Cows, and also Horses, Carts, Harness, Dairy Utensils, and everything necessary for carrying on the same. The property at present used, together with all buildings can also be obtained if required.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Sept. 22—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

As anticipated yesterday the barometer has fallen rapidly and present weather conditions are threatening and unsettled. A low area of marked energy overlies Cariboo and Alberta, while on our Coast the barometer is only relatively high. Rain has fallen at many points and in this district and in Cariboo the fall has been heavy. There were strong westerly winds, attaining 30 miles an hour at Portland, and 48 at Spokane. The temperature has been unusually high in the Pacific Coast States, reaching 92 degrees again at San Francisco, and 100 at Red Bluff, in the Sacramento Valley.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	54	60
New Westminster	56	58
Kamloops	56	66
Barkerville	44	50
Calgary	32	68
Winnipeg	..	66
Portland, Ore.	54	60
San Francisco, Cal.	74	92

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m.—(Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Fresh or strong southerly and westerly winds, increasing on coast, partly cloudy, with showers; cooler.

Lower Mainland: Moderate winds; mostly cloudy and cooler, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 22

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	54	Mean	56
Noon	58	Highest	60
5 p.m.	56	Lowest	52

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 4 miles south.
Noon ..... 20 miles south.
5 p.m. ..... 20 miles south.

Average state of weather—Cloudy with showers.

Rain—.61 inch.
Sunshine—2 hours 6 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.632
Corrected 29.646

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 29.58

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

Capt. Bryant	Jas. Ellis
C. C. Cherry	Mrs. G. R. Gilmore
Mrs. Michaelson	Sidney Wilson
H. W. Augustine	Mrs. Nicholson
K. J. Middleton	D. A. Acer
Mrs. Middleton	B. Silver
T. Lewis	Miss McDowell
H. B. Denkins	M. Markell
W. M. Curtiss	H. E. Hadley
Miss Ashley	Mrs. Hadley
C. Dowling	C. F. Baker
W. Morgan	J. Thompson

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

D. Donagly	C. S. Burdett
Miss Deasy	P. R. Hill
A. S. Feltoe	N. H. Olson
Jas. Henderson	Miss McKay
Miss E. Nicholson	Mrs. McLaren
B. H. T. Drake	Miss Toms
Mrs. Landsberg	Miss I. R. Smith
Miss B. Dunsmuir	N. Green
Miss Hills	L. Marks
Miss Scholefield.	J. Wilson
A. W. V. Innes	Mrs. Chapman
L. Brodrick	Mrs. Snider
Mrs. Martin	W. E. Gregg
F. Esmond	W. J. Sanders
W. Kingsley	C. G. Taylor
E. G. Rolston	E. E. Welsh
W. P. Baker	H. G. Wilson
D. A. McRae	W. H. Lobb
J. McRae	Miss Eberts
Mr. Johnson	J. W. Gleason
Mrs. Johnson	Mary E. Le Page
A. McIntyre	D. Fair
G. W. Booth	B. R. Stout
Mrs. McMurphy	J. Graham
Miss McKinnon	B. Wilson
Mrs. Robertson	Mrs. Wilson
F. C. Hewson	Mrs. Hewson

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

H. Young & Co.	Thomas Earle
D. Spencer	S. Leiser & Co.
H. B. Rahy	Wilson Bros.
R. Maynard	S. J. Pitts & Co.
E. G. Prior & Co.	J. H. Todd & Son

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of its own accord; but after waiting a reasonable time find it will not do so without the assistance of a good specific.

We Can Recommend

Pulmonic Cough Cure

As a quick and reliable remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

HALL & CO.,
Dispensing Chemists.
Clarence Block, Cor Yates and Douglas

Invertavish Nursery

Holly, Box, Chestnut, Magnolia, Tulip, Junipers, Pines, Japan Maples, Monkey Puzzles and various other beautiful trees and shrubs for sale. Building lots also.
J. S. HELMCKEN.

SALES BY
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMP'Y, LD.

AUCTION
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
..ON..
Tuesday, September 25th, at 2 p.m.
Particulars later.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.

A SNAP.

FOR SALE

100 shares in the

Wreck Bay Placer Claims.

Will pay 100 per cent. within twelve months. The only block on the market.

The Cuthbert-Browne Co'y, L't'd.
Leading Auctioneers and Stock Brokers.

THE VOTERS' LISTS.

Copy o fa Circular Letter Issued by the Queen's Printer at Ottawa.

Through the kindness of Lt.-Col. Prior, M.P., the Colonist is able to lay before its readers this morning the following copy of a circular letter issued by the Queen's Printer at Ottawa, in regard to the voters' lists to be used at the forthcoming federal elections. It ought to be read carefully by everyone:

Queen's Printer's Office,
Ottawa, September 6, 1900.

Sir: As there appears to be in some places a misconception concerning the voters' lists in their relation to territorial electoral divisions, I forward today 20 copies of the map of your electoral district, showing its boundaries under the existing Dominion law. The lists which have been printed are the provincial lists as last revised. There is no authority existing to change those lists in case of doubt or alter them in any way, so that while the territorial electoral divisions remain the same as under the old act, polling sub-divisions within those limits and the voters who vote in them are those appearing on the provincial lists. It happens that in many instances, more especially in Manitoba and British Columbia (where changes are rapid), that the territorial electoral divisions of the province do not coincide with those for the Dominion, and nothing but exact local knowledge could disentangle them. There is no officer, however, at Ottawa who is authorized to disentangle the lists in such cases; even if he could have sufficient local knowledge to do it correctly. It would practically amount to a revision of the district affected, and might lead to serious complications at the time of an election.

Under these circumstances the only way open was to print the lists as they were received, leaving to the returning officer the duty of obtaining from the clerk of the municipality or the legal custodian of the provincial voters' list a corrected list in those few cases where a provincial polling division embraces parts of two or three electoral districts.

The chief difficulties in this respect have arisen in Manitoba and British Columbia (the newer territories). There are constituencies also in Ontario where municipalities are divided and are to a smaller extent in the same position. In Quebec there are very few discrepancies, and there are none in the maritime provinces. I send you a copy of the Franchise and Election Acts for the purpose of calling your attention to certain provisions of the law, viz:

1. That the polling sub-divisions are to be the provincial polling sub-divisions;
2. That lists are to be the provincial lists;
3. These lists are sent by the provincial officers to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery;
4. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery is to send them to the Queen's Printer to be printed;
5. There is no officer at Ottawa authorized to make changes in these. When whole municipalities pass from one to another it is possible in the older provinces, but not when the units are divided.
6. That under section 8 (Franchise Act) the duty of dividing the lists when necessary and of procuring such other lists as are requisite to cover the territory specified by the Dominion law is imposed on the returning officer; and section 22 of the Dominion Election Act directs the returning officer forthwith, after the receipt of the writ, to obtain such provincial voters' lists, certified copies thereof or extracts therefrom, as he requires, in addition to the lists supplied by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

I beg also to call your attention to the fact that these lists have not the absolute finality of the lists under the old law, which were compiled by local Dominion officers specially commissioned for that purpose. The voters' lists now to be used are those that may be in force under the law of the province for provincial elections 60 days before the nomination day. They can, if necessary, be had from the proper local custodian, and reference can always be made to them in each locality.

Your most obedient servant,
S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer.

Hon. E. P. Prior, M.P.

School Column

In this column to-day is presented a number of short articles from Principal Paul and several pupils of the High school. The Colonist proposes to devote a weekly column to the schools as the best means of keeping up a greater public interest in the educational institutions of the city.

* * *

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

This year should be looked upon by the teachers, students and all those interested in the Victoria High school as the first of a new era of better things.

Last June, for the first tome in the history of the Victoria High school, two young ladies passed the Associate in Arts examination of McGill University. These were Miss Fanny Forbes Whyte and Catherine Chapman; the former ranking third of all those who tried this examination in British Columbia.

To be successful in this examination the student must pass in all the preliminary subjects which include composition, writing, dictation, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, history and New Testament history, but she is ranked by the percentage made in the optional subjects, of which eight out of eighteen are to be taken. The subjects taken and marks obtained by Miss Whyte were: Latin, 134 out of 200; French, 78 out of 100; geometry, 45 out of 100; algebra, 63 out of 100; trigometry, 83 out of 100; English literature 84 out of 100; physiology and hygiene, 62 out of 100; physics, 85 out of 100. Total, 634 out of 900—70 4-9 per cent.

By Miss Chapman: Latin 112 out of 200; French 40 out of 100; geometry 54 out of 100; algebra, 70 out of 100; trigonometry, 45 out of 100; English literature, 60 out of 100; physics, 68 out of 100. Total, 449 out of 800—56⅛ percent.

Surely this event must bring before us all the great possibilities for the present and future students of our High school. And it cannot but make some of us at least, hope for another important event to take place—the founding of a University in British Columbia.

If, in the future, more students will go in for this examination, as no doubt there will—in almost everything in life, it only needs one or two to lead and be successful to encourage others to follow—the number of successful candidates will increase with such rapidity that the people of British Columbia will at last be brought to see that one of the most necessary needs of the province, to complete

E. B. PAUL, M. A.
(Principal High School.)

her educational system, is a university. And let us, citizens, teachers and students of Victoria, hope we will in a few years hence number among our grandest buildings a provincial university.

There are now ten young ladies of the High school preparing for the matriculation examination to be held next midsummer. They are the Misses M. Tully, L. Mowat, L. Nute, B. Loat, C. Hardie, W. Johnson, A. Redfern, O. Preston, L. Coburn and R. Sylvester. Let us wish the mall success. And if they will but follow in the footsteps of Miss Whyte and Miss Chapman, in hard work and perseverence, they will most surely win honors.

BIRDIE COOK.

* * *

Master Fred Peters, who has been a pupil of the High school for the last three years, has passed the entrance examination for admission as a cadet into the Royal Military College, Kingston. There were 38 successful candidates, Peters ranking 23, with 42 per cent. of the possible marks. We have seen the trigonometry paper, which is quite as difficult as any set for 1st A teachers' certificates in this province. If the other papers were as difficult as this one, both Master Peters and the High school are to be congratulated on the result.

E. B. PAUL.

* * *

The idea of getting up a girl's hockey team in the High school has been suggested by Miss Watson, who is our leading spirit in all such matters. It is a good suggestion, we think, and will form a source of amusement to the whole school. The gymnasium suit of red and black has been adopted and the team will begin praticising next week when the captain of the City Girls' team has kindly consented to teach us the rules of the game, as most of us are beginners.

The only place suitable for playing is in the boys' football field, and here the unevenness of the ground is a difficulty with which we have to contend.

MADGE GIBSON.

* * *

OUR FIELD DAY.

The body has its claims—it is a good servant; treat it well and your consideration will be repaid with interest.

The teachers and members of the High school, realizing that the demands of the body are no less urgent than the demands of the mind, have endeavored to complete arrangements for a field day to be held in the afternoon of October 12th. Considerable zeal is being shown by all, even by those who, while practising, have left facial impressions in the ground, where they unexpectedly came in contact with Mother Earth, owing to the unevenness of the field. This engaging in athletics will not only produce a better physical condition, but will also tend to elevate the spirit of the school.

The first part of the programme will consist of military evolutions by three companies, two of young ladies and one of boys. These will constitute a "march past," and a series of manoeuvres executed by each company. No small degree of proficiency has been attained in this department. Succeeding these will be the games, as follows, subject to alteration:

Girl's List.—100 yards open, potato race, 50 yards, certificate girl's race, bicycle race, 1st and 2nd divisions; thread and needle race, 50 yards and return; bicycle race, 3rd and 4th divisions; 1st division race, teacher's race, skipping race, finals of bicycle races.

Boy's List.—One mile, open; one quarter mile (under 16, 100 yards, open; sack race, 50 yards; three legged race, 100 yards; potato race, 100 yards; standing long jump, hop, step and jump, standing; high jump, consolation for first three races.

With regard to the eighth event of the girls' list, Eastern cracks are serenely resting, all ignorant of the fact that their best records are in danger of annihilation. A handicap of a few feet will be allowed in this race.

As some forty-three prizes are required, contributions from all sources will be received with gratitude by members of the committee.

It is hoped and expected that all well-wishers, and those interested in the school will do all in their power to make our field day a success.

J. A. COATES.

PRELIMINARY.

WM. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER, Will hold an Important

AUCTION SALE

At his salerooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas Street on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

The goods will consist of Valuable Household

FURNITURE

Cutlery, Silerware, etc.

Don't forget the date of this sale.

WM. T. HARDAKER,
The Auctioneer.

THE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Finch-Smiles' Paper Will Appear in a Few Weeks.

The Outlook, the new fortnightly paper which Mr. Finch-Smiles is starting, will make its appearance in a month or six weeks. Mr. Finch-Smiles is receiving very gratifying support in his venture, and, judging by the list of contributors he has secured, the Outlook will commend itself on its own merits to the people of Victoria. Among the features are a London letter, a Paris letter, a sporting department, in charge of competent authority, a theatrical column, a department devoted to civic matters, while society, music, military and naval matters and other subjects, grave and gay, will be discussed. One of the best features will be the short story, for which very satisfactory arrangements have been made, and the Outlook it is promised will be a favorite with old and young.

Mr. Finch-Smiles deserves will of Victoria, since he was one of those who helped to uphold the honor of the city and Canada in South Africa, and while he does not base his claims to support on this ground, no doubt people will gladly show that here in Victoria, when peace comes, the soldier is not "forgot."

QUARANTINE STATION.

Officers of the Walla Walla Did Make Charges Credited to Them.

"Objections of officers; there were two bursting pipes at the quarantine station; alleged fake interviews with Walla Walla's men rouses their ire." The above heading appears in last evening's Times over an article which is about as involved as the language of the heading. The Times apparently means to say that the interviews appearing in yesterday's Colonist with Capt. Hall, Chief Engineer Crosby and other officers of the Walla Walla, in respect to the accommodation at the William Head quarantine station, were fakes. They were not fakes. Everything credited to the Captain and Engineer was said by them, and to others Capt. Hall said more. In fact, it was statements made by Capt. Hall to certain Victorians that led the Colonist to interview him. The less said about the chief engineer the better. He called at the Colonist office yesterday. The language he used should certainly have been quarantined and thoroughly disinfected.

While Capt. Hall says he did not speak to the Colonist for publication, he does not deny that he said that the accommodation was insufficient, and that hogs were allowed to root around the station grounds. Neither does Dr. Watt, who is quoted, deny these statements. He satisfies himself by saying that there was plenty of room in the buildings for the proper housing of all Canadian-bound passengers. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the Walla Walla's passengers were American-bound. As they were forced to remain at the station, they were entitled to proper accommodation. Continuing, the article says: "Dr. Watt denies that unsanitary conditions exist at William Head, and states that the arrangements in this respect are better than are found in Victoria. There is no defective plumbing, as complained of, and, again, the health of those quarantined was never jeopardized through the lack of accommodation."

Everybody interviewed was delighted with the treatment received at the hospital, but this does not do away with the charge that there was not sufficient accommodation at the station and that hogs were allowed to feed there.

POODLE DOG MENU.

Sunday, Sept. 23. Dinner, 50cts.

SOUP.—Mock Turtle, Vegetable, Consomme.
FISH.—Boiled Halibut, Port Wine Sauce; Fried Silver Smelts, Tartar Sauce.
SALAD—Crab, Mayonnaise.
BOILED—Ham, Yorkshire Sauce.
ENTREES—Oyster Patties; Ragout of Venison; Pork Cutlets Breaded, Brown Gravy; Apple Fritters, Brandy Sauce; Rum Omelette.
ROASTS.—Young Chicken with Dressing; Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce; Prime of Beef, Horseradish.
VEGETABLES.—Green Peas; Fried Tomatoes; Cob Corn; Boiled, Mashed and Brown Potatoes.
DESSERT.—Strawberry Short Cake, with Cream; Blackberry, Apple, Pumpkin Pie; Compote Pears; Apples; Angel Cake; Devils Food; Lady Fingers; Vanilla Ice Cream; Assorted Fruit; Wine Jelly.
Canadian Cheese. Cafe Noir.
Fine Imported Claret, 25cts. per pint.

Three-Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

BROWN'S
Four Crown Whisky.

The Finest Scotch in the World.

This pure Whisky, the same as supplied to the Royal Household has the largest sale of any in Scotland.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

CITY AUCTION MART
73 YATES STREET.

AUCTION SALE

AT 2 P. M., ON
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

Comprising Bedroom Suites, Double, Three-Quarter and Single Bedsteads, Box, Woven Wire and Top Mattresses, Commodes, Chests of Drawers, Cherry Ex. Dining Table, Kitchen Tables, Oak Upholstered Chairs and Rockers, Carpets and Art Squares; Domestic, Singer, etc., Sewing Machines, Fine Tent, Cradles, Cribs, Lounges, Oxford Wood Range, Stoves and Heaters, Pictures, etc., etc., etc.,

JONES, CRANE & CO.,
Telephone 294. Auctioneers

Consignments received up to noon on day of sale.

Millinery Opening.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MRS. M. A. VIGOR
Columbia House, 81 Douglas St.

Conservative Rally.

The members and friends of the Victoria Liberal-Conservative Association will hold a meeting in the

FORESTERS' HALL, Government Street
(opposite Bank of Montreal) on

Tuesday, September 25, 1900

For the purpose of selecting committees for active organization in the approaching Dominion Elections.

Electors opposed to the present administration are cordially invited.

H. D. HELMCKEN,
President.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Naval Sale.

Under instructions from W. H. Lobb, Esq., Naval Store Officer, I am instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN BOND.
AT
H.M. Dock Yards
ESQUIMALT.
..ON..
TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1900
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

NAVAL, ORDNANCE, BARRACKS AND HOSPITAL STORES.

TERMS CASH.
Catalogues will be ready on Monday.
JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

Saanich Agricultural Exhibition

The 33rd Annual Exhibition will be held on
Friday and Saturday, Sept. 28 & 29, 1900
AT THE
Agricultural Hall, Saanichton

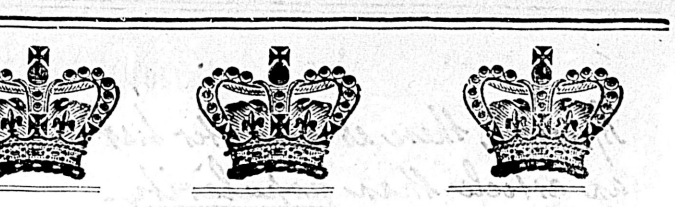
All live stock will be judged on Saturday morning. Horse racing, open, for farmers and Indian horses. Log chopping and sawing contests. Bicycle racing and greasy pig catching. These sports will start at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Band in attendance, and dance in the evening.

Trains leave Hillside avenue at 7 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Returning, will leave Saanich at 8:25 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 6 p. m., and 11:30 p. m.

Refreshments served on grounds. Admission, 25 cents.

G. BRADLEY-DYNE, Pres.
GEO. SANGSTER, Treas.
FRED. TURGOOSE, Secy.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST



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OVERLAND
CIGAR
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SOLE AGENTS
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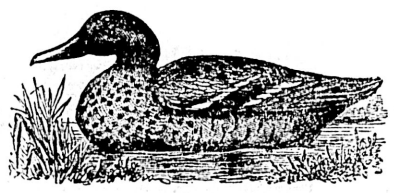
INFLATABLE, CANVAS

Decoy Ducks



Descriptive list mailed on application. Life Like, Perfect Imitations.

CHARLES E. TISDALL, VANCOUVER

New Suits for School Very Cheap

—AT—

ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET COR. BROAD.

The Magic Circle

A man's admitted to the magic circle of contentment who fills his good pipe from "our tobaccos."

Are you satisfied with your tobacco; does it burn your tongue? Save your money and health by investing in GOOD TOBACCO when you buy—tobacco that lasts through, a long smoke, and is sweet and pure—That's SALMON'S CUT FLAKE.

HARRY SALMON
Cor. Yates and Government Sts.
ESTABLISHED 1884.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE A1 SHIP
"LYNTON."
(2531 TONS REGISTER)
Sails Early in October.

For freight rates, etc., apply to
R. P. Rithet & Co. Ld

Hotel Dallas

VICTORIA, B. C.

Fashionable Summer Resort of Victoria City, now open for the season of 1900, under the new management of

Mrs. M. Walt.

With Weekly and Monthly Rates.

PAGES NINE TO TWENTY. PAGES NINE TO TWENTY.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 90. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23 1900. FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

UP THE LINE OF THE E. & N. RY.

FROM VICTORIA TO NANAIMO.

Places of the Greatest Interest and Scenes of Vast Expanding Prosperity.

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway is a transportation line that is destined to play a very important part in the development of Vancouver Island. Its construction was due to the effort of the Dominion government to compensate the people of Victoria in some measure for their disappointment in regard to the location of the terminus of the Canadian Pacific. It was confidently expected that this transcontinental road would be constructed so as to terminate at Esquimalt, and by the line recommended by Marcus Smith, C.E., in which event it would have come over the mountains through the Yellowhead Pass, followed the valley of the Fraser to a point below Fort George and then struck across country to the head of Bute Inlet. It would have followed the north shore of that Inlet and crossed the several channels betwen the Mainland and Vancouver Island, including Seymour Narrows, and then run down the eastern coast of the Island to Esquimalt and Victoria. It is not necessary to inquire into the reasons which influenced the government of the day to select Burrard Inlet as the terminal harbor, nor to say anything about the feeling of antagonism engendered in this city thereby.

The transactions which culminated in the construction of the E. & N. railway formed such an interesting part of the history of the province that they may be told in some little detail. By the Terms of Union between this province and Canada the government of the Dominion agreed to secure the commencement simultaneously within two years from the date of the union the construction of a railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains and from such point as might be selected, east of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada and to complete the railway within ten years from the date of union, that is from 1st July 1872, and the British Columbia government agreed to convey in trust to the Dominion government a belt of land across the province forty miles wide to be held by the latter government in trust to secure the construction of the railway. Under this agreement, varied a little, a belt of land 20 miles in width was reserved on the east coast of the Island, the reservation embracing every acre that was vested in the crown, even including the vacant town lots in Victoria. This was afterwards cut down to the limits of the existing E. & N. grant. The Dominion government sent rails out to Esquimalt and caused surveys to be made, but there was apparently a small prospect of the Terms of Union being carried out. This led to an agitation which resulted in what were known as the Carnarvon Terms, under which the Dominion government was to proceed forthwith with the construction of the railway to Esquimalt as a part of the transcontinental line. This was not done, and matters began to assume a distinctly squally appearance, and a part of the business of the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General, on his visit to the Coast, was to secure some satisfactory settlement. In the meantime what was known as the Clements Company applied for a charter to build a line to Seymour Narrows and for a land grant. The charter was granted by the legislature on condition that the company should put up a cash forfeit. This was put up, but the company did nothing and the money went into the revenue of the province. In 1882 the matter was yet unsettled. The late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir had acceded to the representations of the Marquis of Lorne, and associated with him some other capitalists and was willing to build the railway. When the Smythe government came in a determined effort was made, backed up by the Dominion government, to get the road started and all other open questions between the Province and the Dominion adjusted. The result was the passage of the Settlement Act of 1883, which was amended in 1884, by which, among other things, the railway reserve on the Island was transferred to the Dominion government, which at once entered into a contract with Mr. Dunsmuir and his associates for the construction of the line in consideration of the land grant and a cash bonus of $750,000. The railway was at once begun and pushed through to completion, being opened for business on September 9, 1886.

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway is 78 miles long. Originally the line only extended as far as Nanaimo, 73 miles from Victoria, but it was afterwards built to Wellington, the seat of the famous Wellington colliery, a distance of 5 miles. The road is exceedingly well built, and the verdict of all experienced travellers is that the track is one of the smoothest on the continent. This is due in a large measure to the exceptionally good material for road-building available. There is a good deal of heavy rock work on the road, several very expensive trestles, and one tunnel. There are no long bridges. The equipment is up to date. A short line, maintaining only a daylight service, does not call for passenger cars of the luxurious pattern found on longer lines, but the first-class coaches are easy and comfortable. The freight department is splendidly provided with rolling stock, not the least important feature being the 400 coal cars of the very latest pattern. All the cars on the line are fitted with automatic couplers as required by the statutes of Canada, and it is said that this can be said of no other railway in the Dominion.

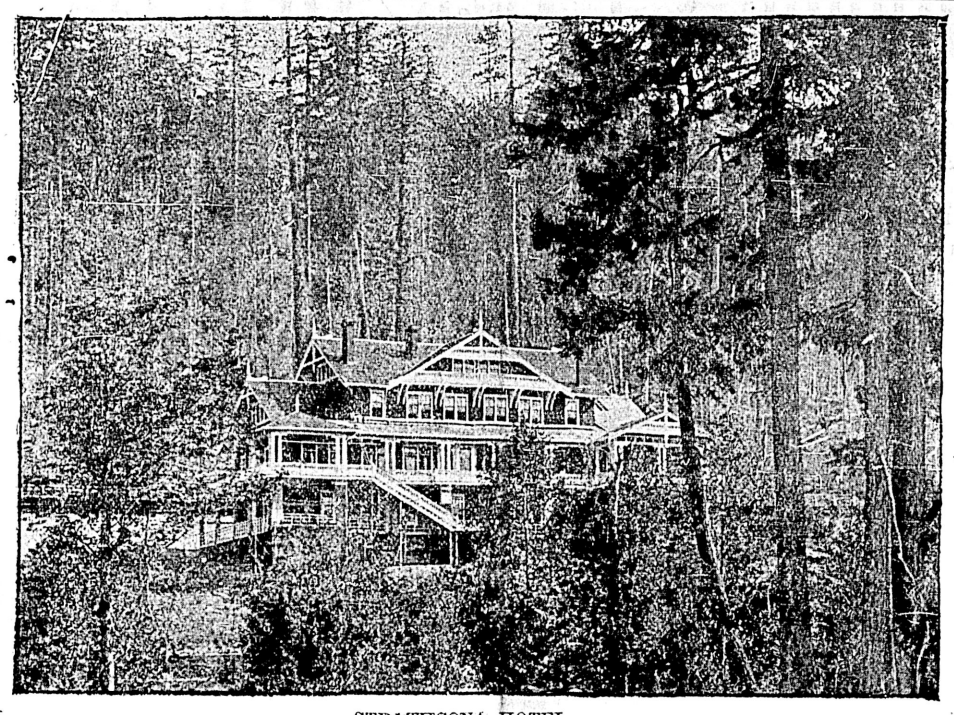
The chief traffic of the railway hitherto has been in coal, but the prospects are that, much as the coal output will increase, other business will before many years far surpass it in importance. The other sources of traffic are those maintained by the agricultural districts through which the line runs, the mines already opened at Mount Sicker, the great mills at Chemainus, the traffic between Nanaimo and Victoria, and pleasure travel to the many delightful summer resorts. In considering the future of this railway it is necessary, however, to think of it as the southern portion of a line extending to the northern end of Vancouver Island. When this has been constructed the business that will be built up not only on Vancouver Island but to and from Northern British Columbia and the Yukon will assume enormous dimensions. There is on Vancouver Island a very large area of excellent land adapted to settlement. There are vast forests of the finest timber in the world. There are deposits innumerable of copper, iron and other ores. There are many coal fields that have not yet been opened up. These of themselves are sufficient to make the E. & N. railway, when completed in accordance with the original ideas of its promoter and the views of the present management, one of the best lines in Canada so far as local traffic is concerned. As a through line to the North it possesses advantages that cannot possibly be enjoyed by any other railway, and when extended to Hardy Bay or some other suitable port and operated in connection with a fast line of steamers, it will draw all the passenger traffic and a very large proportion of the enormous freight business now being rapidly built up in connection with the great mineralized region lying north of the 54th parallel.

From the standpoint of the tourist and pleasure-seeker the E. & N. railway has much to offer. There are few lines of its length which have so many attractions of this nature. The scenery is interesting for almost the entire distance between Victoria and Wellington. When passing Esquimalt harbor a series of attractive landscapes is presented. A few miles further on Saanich is disclosed. This is one of the most beautiful sheets of inland water to be found on the Coast. It lies between lofty banks, which in places rise to the dignity of mountains. Shawnigan Lake is an exceedingly pretty body of water. The ride through the farming country presents many pictures of rural comfort. Further on a glimpse of the sea is obtained and of the islands shutting off the Island harbors from the Gulf of Georgia. After a few miles the beautiful bay is in full sight, and on the far eastern horizon can be seen the snow-capped summits of the mountains on the Mainland. Ladysmith, which is 59 miles from Victoria, is most beautifully situated. The harbor is spacious and the view from every part of the town is superb.

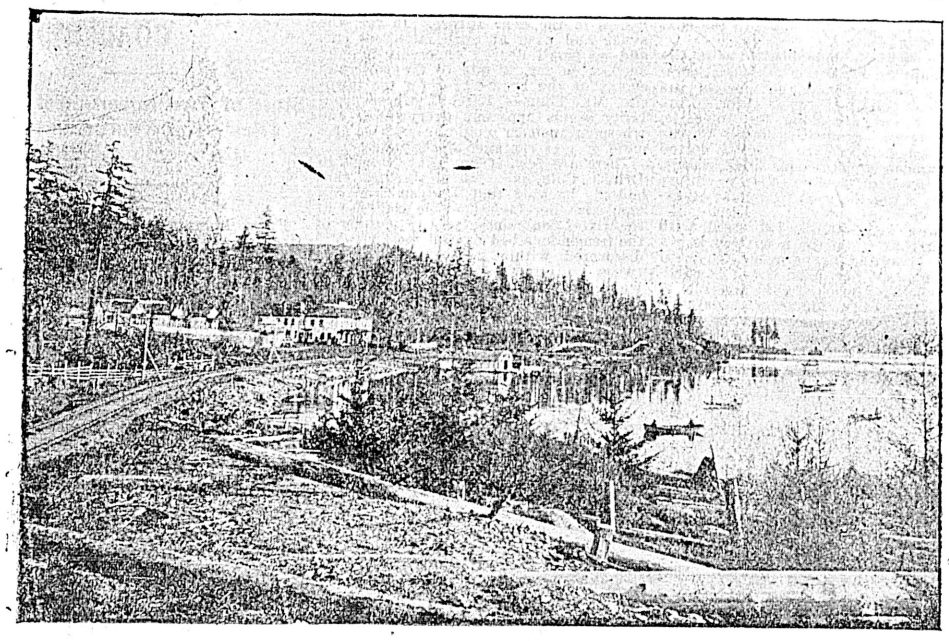
Before reaching Ladysmith the smokestacks of the great Chemainus mill and the masts of the vessels loading lumber will be seen above the timber. At Ladysmith there will certainly be several steamers and perhaps some sailing craft loading coal for foreign ports. Eight miles beyond Ladysmith, Fiddick's Junction is reached, where a branch line 5 miles long, extends to the great collieries at Extension. The next point of interest is the Alexandra Mine. Nanaimo is a city which is very well worth a visit. It is the headquarters of the New Vancouver Coal Company, and has about 5,000 population. Its harbor is excellent. Nanaimo's great attraction is the splendidly appointed coal mines, which extend under the placid waters of the harbor to Protection Island. The city contains many fine stores and handsome residences and bears a very prosperous appearance. A very interesting feature of the vicinity of Nanaimo is the "Five-Acre Tracts" and the great farm of the coal company. A drive through this section is extremely interesting. In the rear of Nanaimo rises Mount Benson, a majestic elevation, easy of ascent and affording from its summit a view of surpassing magnificence. In many respects, Nanaimo is a city of great interest, and the visitor contemplating a stay here will find hotels that afford excellent accommodation. Wellington is a town, the importance of which has departed because the great deposit of excellent coal has been worked out. It will soon be deserted or nearly so, and the scenes which once echoed with the life of a busy mining town will be converted into farm lands and pasturage.

The pleasure resorts along the railway are many, and some of the principal among them are more particularly referred to later on; but almost for the entire length of the line there are points of interest to the pleasure-seeker, or where the sportsman with gun or rod may have his fill of pleasure. Far beyond the pleasant highways of travel there are forest recesses abounding in game, streams teeming with fish, that have never been whipped by an angler, lakes that a white man has yet to see, and lofty mountain summits that no man has ever scaled. Indeed it may be said without exaggeration that Vancouver Island presents to the seeker after sport or scenery, or a quiet resting place during summer, a greater variety of similar tions than any other region of similar area. Many of these points may be reached by the E. & N. railway and all of them will be accessible from that line when once it has been extended to the north end of the Island.

In addition to the railway the company operates the steamers City of Nanaimo, Joan and Thistle, by which service is given to and from Union, Vancouver, Victoria and the island of the Gulf of Georgia, including the great mineralized island of Texada. These steamers are well appointed and safe. The Transfer Barge No. 1, but for carrying coal-laden cars between the Island and Vancouver may also be mentioned in connection with the railway. It is now doing daily service between the Union mines and Vancouver.



STRATHCONA HOTEL.



KOENIG'S HOTEL.

HOTEL STRATHCONA.

A Delightful Resort Within Easy Reach of Victoria.

This fine hotel, just completed, is beautifully situated on the old site known as Gilesville, on the banks of Shawnigan lake, commanding a full view of the lake and the picturesque mountains on the opposite shores.

The hotel company's property consists of 50 acres and the hotel grounds proper of about eight acres are laid out with due regard for the various tastes of pleasure seekers. There are two tennis lawns, two croquet lawns, and recreation grounds. Trees of various kinds have been set, and walks arranged through the grounds and along the water front.

The stables and boat houses are situated on the water front just to the left of the grounds, where ample accommodation is provided in both these departments. Alongside stands the steam pumping plant which supplies water for general purposes, while spring water for drinking purposes comes from the mountain, a distance of some three hundred feet. The lake water is pumped up by steam pressure to a reservoir on the mountain contiguous to the hotel, and by this means irrigation to the grounds and ample fire protection is afforded, hydrants being located in numerous points of vantagie. The Victoria, Nanaimo, Alberni and Comox trunk roads run through the property, making it convenient for those in search of pleasure and sport to traverse the surrounding country for hundreds of miles, as the roads are good and well adapted for bicycling, and the country abounds with all sorts of game, and is a veritable paradise for sportsmen.

The hotel is situated about three miles from the salt water—Mill Bay—a most charming spot, with a capital road for wheeling leading up to it. The lake is upwards of 7 miles in length and a mile wide, and affords, with its tributaries and inlets extending into surrounding hills the best sport in trout fishing and shooting.

One of the characteristic features of this charming resort is the total absence of that dreaded pest, the ever busy mosquito.

The main entrance to the hotel faces the E. & N. railway track, and is distant from Victoria but 26 miles. There are 32 bedrooms laid single and in suites, all of which are large and roomy, facing the light, there being no inside rooms. The corridors are broad and airy and lead to the balconies on each floor, which are also broad and pleasant, commanding magnificent views of the water and surroundings. The band stand is situated on the second balcony facing the lake.

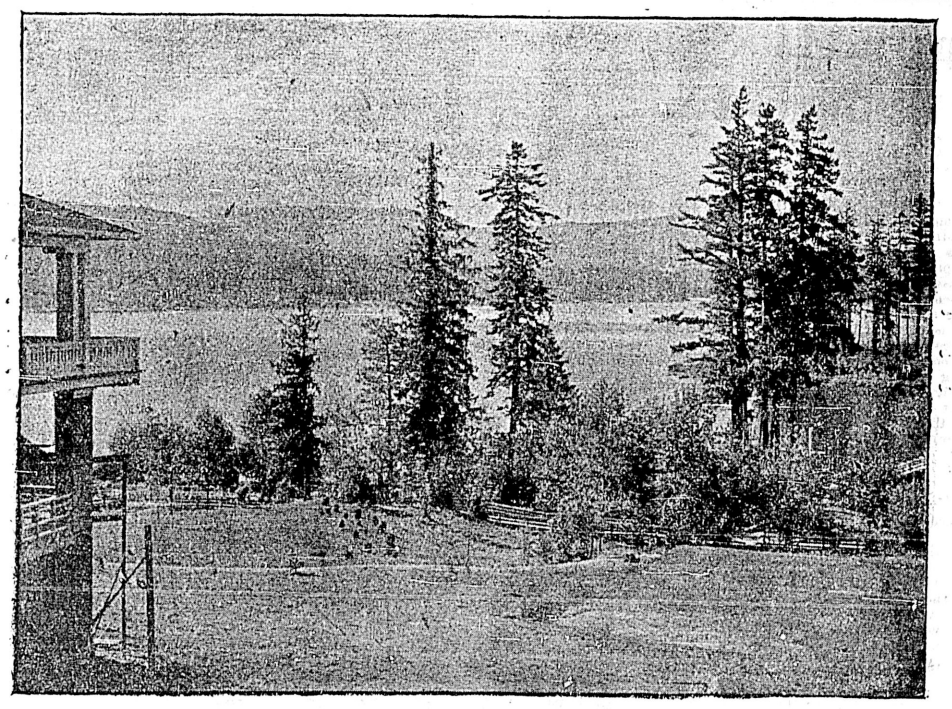
The room for glass and silverware of the hotel is replete. Lavatories, wash rooms and bathrooms on each floor are of the most modern design; cupboards for linen are also conveniently located on each floor of the house. There are two drawing rooms facing the grounds and water, also spacious dining rooms, public and private.

The culinery department is designed and fitted up with the same respect to taste and beauty as is the rest of the building, and is provided with a list of unique designs for the purpose of carrying food from the cooking department to the dining rooms. The whole place is lighted with electricity, and electric bells throughout, the electricity being generated on the premises.

Mr. W. E. Green, the popular manager, cannot fail to please the most fastidious. He is always ready for a pull on the water, to shoulder a gun, a game at croquet, tennis, or any other old thing to settle a dispute or to add generally to the pleasure and comfort of guests.

The design of the building is of Swiss architecture, and is the work of Mr. McClure, of Victoria, reflecting much credit on that gentleman's well-known ability.

The time is not very far distant when the fame of this beautiful resort will be heralded abroad as the paradise of the American continent, when the enterprising company will meet with the reward they deserve.



THE LAWN, STRATHCONA HOTEL.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL.

This Charming Summer Residence as Popular as Ever With the Public.

This old and favorite resort for pleasure seekers is situated at the north end of the lake. The main building contains 14 large and airy bed-rooms, well furnished and comfortable. The proprietor, Mr. Koenig, has also erected several snug and commodious cottages along the front of the lake, all furnished complete, for the accommodation of those private parties or families who prefer this to hotel life.

This is the old Shawnigan Lake hotel, post office and station, but the E. & N. Railway Company have changed the name of Shawnigan Lake to Koenig and that of Gilesville to Shawnigan Lake.

The grounds around this hotel and along the lake shore are old and well established, and ample accommodation is provided for bathing and boating; and the country around is provided with good roads both for travel and wheeling, and abounds with all sorts of game. To illustrate how plentiful grouse are in the vicinity, it might be mentioned that a local nimrod left the hotel with his gun and dog, returning in a little over an hour's time with half a dozen fine fat grouse in his bag. Pheasant and large game are also plentiful in this locality. The local sports of the place seem to have more respect for the game laws than they have in some other places. This may partly be due to the presence of Chief Langley, of Victoria, who is spending a few weeks' well- earned holidays at this favorite resort, or it may be partly due, on the other hand, to the abundance of grouse, or perhaps both. Another commendable feature in some hunters here is that they prefer shooting the heads off the birds with a small-bore rifle, rather than shattering them to pieces with shot. Asking one man why he used the rifle for birds, he replied that "any kid could slaughter birds with a shot-gun, while it took a man to accomplish this with the rifle."

This hotel is comfortable and homelike, and the situation is all that could be desired for pleasure-seekers or sports, the bathing is good, the fishing for trout with fly or troll is excellent. The rates of the hotel are very reasonable, either by the week or month, the host and hostess are pleasant, agreeable and obliging.

The hotel is well supplied with hot and cold baths and spring water is supplied for drinking purposes.

A look out over the calm and peaceful waters of the lake, spreading out in front of this homelike hostlery, at evening, when the sun is sinking behind the distant hills, is enchanting, and the nimble little trout jumping in all directions should be sufficient demonstration "that there are as good fish still in the water as ever has been caught," and plenty of them.

QUAMICHAN HOTEL.

Excellent Accommodation, Pleasant Surroundings, and Ideal Place to Spend the Summer.

The hotel of which Mr. Grieve is the proprietor is situated on the E. & N. railway half way between Victoria and Nanaimo, in the village of Duncan, Quamichan district. The accommodation of this well-known and popular hostelry is equal to any to be found in places much more pretentious than the pretty little village of Duncan. The two dining-rooms are capacious and airy, and give seating accommodation for 75 guests. The host and hostess are worthy of the good name they have earned for themselves from their numerous patrons, not only for the quality of the fare provided for those who may have the good fortune to tarry with them a while, but for the kind and courteous treatment extended to all alike. While everything is first-class and conducted strictly in first-class style, the rates are perhaps the most reasonable of any house of its kind in the province—from $1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of room. The two drawing rooms are gorgeously fitted up in the most modern style for comfort and beauty. The bar and billiard rooms are large and roomy, and the finest brands of wines, liquors and cigars are kept. There is also a tonsorial department connected with this popular hostelry. Quite a nice farming community surrounds the village, there being much fine farm land along the valley of the Quamichan river. Somenos lake is one mile and Quamichan lake two miles from the hotel, where boats are provided by the proprietor of the hotel for the accommodation of his numerous patrons. These lakes afford the finest fishing, while the surrounding country abounds with game of all kinds, including deer and bear. Maple Bay, on the salt water, is reached by one of the finest roads to be found anywhere, and for miles is protected by beautiful woods on both sides. The road is made of some kind of rotten slate, to be found all along the course of the road in great abundance, which becomes as fine as any cinder track ever made. There is no better wheeling to be had than along this road, as well as nearly all other roads in this district. The hotel is the headquarters for mining men, many of whom are engaged in Mount Sicker and other promising mining properties in the district, prominent among which is the Lord Roberts, the property of the Vancouver-Mount Sicker Syndicate, the mine being situated about five and a half miles from Duncan station and half a mile from the main wagon road leading to Maple Bay docks, on the salt water. This mine is situate on the side of Richards Mountain, overlooking Somenos and Quamichan lakes, in the same range with Mt. Sicker Mines, now in full operations and shipping ore extensively. The Lord Roberts has a shaft sunk, and men are busy putting in a steam hoisting plant, and the management expect to be shipping ore in the near future. The ore in sight shows an average of 4 per cent. of copper, 50c to $1.75 per ton of silver, and $3 per ton in gold. Shares are held in the Lord Roberts at $50 each, and are now nearly all taken up. The capital stock of the syndicate stands at $30,000. The syndicate also hold the Queen B. group on Mount Sicker, which has also undergone considerable development work, two shafts having been sunk on the property, one 100 feet and the other 45 feet deep, both making good paying showings. Mr. N. S. Clarke, the manager for the syndicate, has his headquarters at Duncans, B.C. These properties are much better paying propositions than many of those up in the interior of the province, particularly so when the question of access and transportation are considered, "but far away fields always seem green."

Cowichan Lake is distant about 22 miles from Duncans, and stages leave the hotel for the sportsmen's paradise every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and are well patronized.

THE COAL MINES OF THE ISLAND

How They Were Discovered and Their Present Day Industrial Magnitude.

DUNCANS CREAMERY.

An Object Lesson to Farmers of the Value of the Dairy Business.

The only co-operative creamery on the Island is situated in the thriving little villiage of Duncans, getting its cream from all the farmers in the district around. When first started it was on a very small scale, its first year's output only reaching $10,000. Since started, four years ago, its output has just doubled, $20,000 being the amount realized for the last year's output, and it is claimed that the current year's output will far exceed the last. The institution is now paying to the farmers of the district the neat little sum of $2,000 per month for cream, and is a source of much encouragement to them in the breeding and raising of a better class of stock, a very marked difference in which is perceptible in the district in the past few years, both from a point of

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

PITHER & LEISER,

Kilmarnock Scotch Whisky

This most excellent brand of Scotch Whisky is fast growing in favor. We have never handled a whisky which gives so general a satisfaction as the Kilmarnock. The demand is increasing daily owing to its superior quality. You may depend upon it as being always the same, not like some whiskies on this market. Ask for the Kilmarnock at your hotel, club, or refreshment place---they all keep it as no bar is complete without Kilmarnock.

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne

THE GREAT LEADER.

Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. have made it a rule to buy very largely of fine vintages in order to tide over poorer ones, which accounts for the uniformity and excellence of their justly celebrated Extra Dry, and, carrying always an immense stock, they are thus enabled to supply all demands, however large, while maintaining the same high standard and quality of their wine.

Royal warrants have been granted to Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co., as purveyors to:

Her Majesty the Queen of England.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
His Majesty the German Emperor.
His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.
and numerous other courts.

To facilitate opening G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry the capsule is put on in two parts, and by simply untwisting wire and pulling it over cork, the wire and top of capsule will come off quickly and easily, which is much handier than to use wire cutter or opener.

Only the firrst pressings of the best grapes from the choicest vineyards in the Champagne District are used by G. H. Mumm & Co., and owing to their great skill in the composition of their cuvee by combining quality, purity and natural dryness with the smallest percentage of alcohol, no other champagne, no matter at what price, can excel their Extra Dry.

See that you get the Mumm's with ROSE COLOR METAL CAP, as shown in cut. None other is genuine. Imported only by us. To be obtained at all first-class hotels, clubs and refreshment places in British Columbia.

No Wedding Supper or Public Function is complete without the MUMM'S EXTRA DRY.

Lemp's Beer

This famous brand of Extra Pale Beer can be obtained at all your grocers who handle goods in this line. Take no other than Lemp's; its cost is no more than ordinary beers, the quality is very much superior. One grand feature with the Lemp is that when a bottle is opened and only partly consumed the balance of contents is just as good the next day, thus rendering no loss to the dealer or consumer. This applies only to Lemps. See that you get the Lemp's, as per bottle shown in this ad.

Sole Wholesale Agents, - Victoria, B. C.

Up The Line Of the E. & N.

(Continued from Page 9.)

volume and quality. Ere long dairy farming will be one of the leading features of the district. The demand for the product of the creamery is much in excess of its output, and as time goes on, increased capacity becomes more and more apparent.

It is claimed that the existance of the Vancouver Island Flock Masters' Association has done much towards encouraging sheep-raising in the Cowichan district, where some of the finest grade stock in the province are to be found, and the future in this department seems encouraging indeed.

MOUNT SICKER.

A Mining District That Shows the Mineral Wealth of Vancouver Island.

Taking the stage at Westholm, on the E. & N. railway you proceed along the Victoria-Nanaimo trunk road for a short distance, when you come to the new road, which wends its winding way along the mountain ledges of the Chemainus canyon and high up above the Chemainus river. This continues for about five miles, so say the stage-driver, H. B. Greaves, who, by the way, is a characteristic type of the old Cariboo days, and looks like a man who could stand off any hold-up, no matter how many guns were "flashed at him." My own opinion of the distance, however, was that a cypher might be placed just to the right of the figure "5" for accuracy, but on reaching the camp and getting a rest, and a fairly good meal, consisting of roast etc., on the invitation of Mr. A. J. McClellan, imagination became less expansive, and I concluded that I might be willing to concede ten miles to be the distance staged, but Mr. McClellan assurred me that the stage-driver was right when he said that five miles was the distance.

The claim called "The Seattle" is the first one reached on the road. Here is a tunnel 115 feet long, at the end of which a cross-cut is being run to tap the vein. Work is also being done in another tunnel, in which copper ore shows up well. This ore was discovered through railway cross-cutting therein. Leaving this, the townsite is reached a little further on, which is slashed and surveyed out in blocks and streets. The townsite occupies one of the most picturesque and commanding views of the surrounding country possible to be found. It is a nice little stretch of table land lying along the side of Mount Sicker, and is partly on the Lenora claim, and overlooks the Chemainus canyon and the Chemainus river, which pursues its winding course down to the sea. From this point also can be had a splendid view of Point Gray, the snow-capped peaks of the Coast range and of the gulf waters generally.

Looking across the canyon from Mount Sicker townsite, Mount Brenton's lofty heights vividly appear, on which numerous claims have been staked. In this mountain also has been discovered an extensive deposit of hematite iron ore, and development has proven it to be of the highest grade, particularly for Bessimer steel purposes. Two or three experts from Pittsburg have just left, after a thorough examination into the possibilities of the proposition, and they pronounced it very high grade, shown their faith in it by putting up $10,000 for development purposes. This is only a beginning.

The Chemainus Saw Mill Company own 1,000 acres in one belt on the easterly slopes of Mount Brenton, upon which they have good claims, showing some fine specimens of high-grade iron ore.

Leaving the townsite of Mount Sicker, one-quarter of a mile brings you into the Lenora Camp proper. Here a busy scene meets the gaze, and workmen are in sight sorting ore.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Croft, the manager, accompanied by Mr. Buxton, I was shown through the mine, the main stope of which is upwards of 175 feet in length, by 10 to 30 feet wide and 70 feet deep. On entering the first floor, preceded by the superintendent, Mr. Buxton, with the manager bringing up the rear for safety, with candles in hand, we were shown through each floor, or level. We reached the eleventh level, examining the ore, taking small samples from each, which proved to be the same as that on the dump. One of the best features of this mine is the fact that no machinery has had, so far, to be used in taking out the ore, the presence of the schist formations rendering the mining of the ore very easy. A lower tunnel, 130 feet long, has also been driven, cutting through two veins of ore, which are now being drifted on. The whole of the upper stopes show a solid body of ore.

The company has shipped already a large quantity of ore, and are shipping daily about 40 tons, and have upwards of 3,000 tons of first and second-class ore on the dump.

At present the company are shipping by horse teams down to a point along the mountain slope to a tram, which conveys the ore the balance of the way. The company are constructing a three-foot guage railway, the grading of which is just about completed. The locomotive and other rolling stock have been ordered and the rails are on the way. This, of course, will much facilitate transportation of the ore and at the same time much reduce the cost.

Mr. A. J. McLellan has charge of the construction of the new railway. His ability as a railroad and bridge contractor is too well known to need comment. He is sanguine of seeing the road in operation in the not very distant future, and expresses great faith in the future of the Mount Sicker mines, of which a view of the dump cannot fail of conviction even with the most doubtful.

The people of Vancouver Island are not sufficiently alive to the importance of the island from a mineral standpoint, and it would appear as though outsiders had had to come in and tell them of their enormous wealth in minerals. There is greater wealth at home and easier of access than in either Atlin or the Yukon. Over 200 workmen are here employed with room for more.

I did not visit the Tyee Company's claim, but from appearances, and from what I could glean, their prospects are equally bright, and they are making great progress. They have two carloads of heavy hoisting machinery lying at Duncans station, awaiting the completion of the new road from that point to the mine, which is now well under way. The company, assisted by the government, are building the road, which is expected soon to be completed.

Specimens of these ores may be seen in the Colonist window.

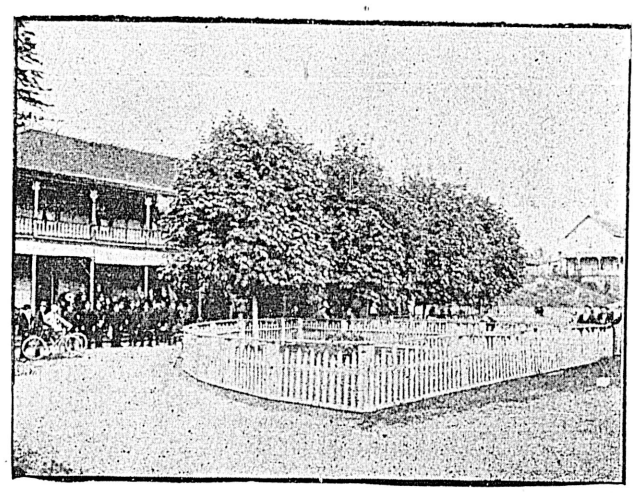
For the information of those wishing to visit the mines, I might here state that on reaching Westholm, on the E. & N. railway, stages meet every train, or saddle horses may be secured from the stage owner, Mr. H. B. Greaves.

CHEMAINUS.

This is the home of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. E. J. Palmer is the popular manager. It is situate on Horseshoe Bay, and on the line of the E. & N. railway. The mill is one of the most unique and complete on the continent, the machinery and plant being of the most modern type capable of manipulation by one man, as if by magic. A group of levers projecting through the floor, and not occupying more than 2 to 3 feet space, set the different appliances in motion as necessity requires—by the touch of the button as it were. A large number of men are employed by this company's mills, and their logging camps. Locomotive power is used for hauling the logs to the water.

The output of the mill is 250,000 feet of lumber per day, and it is running day and night. The manager informed me he had plenty of room for good men willing to work, and never refuse work to any man. He prefers white labor to any other when he can get it.

The village is not large, having two stores and two hotels. The leading hotel is the Horseshoe Bay hotel, on the head of Horseshoe Bay. Mr. M. Howe is the proprietor. It has a bed-room capacity for 30 to 40 guests, with private and public dining and sitting rooms, with a first class bar and a billiard-room. The house is supplied with hot and cold water throughout, also with hot and cold baths. The spring water supply comes from a never-failing spring of pure water. Horses and carriages may also be had here.



QUAMICHAN HOTEL.

LADYSMITH.

The New Town That Is Springing Up Rapidly On Oyster Harbor.

On arriving at Ladysmith, a distance of 59 miles from Victoria, and about 15 miles from Nanaimo, one finds a veritable bee-hive of industry, with the best railway depot on the line of the E. & N. railway, having two storyes, the ground floor having all the usual accommodations of an ordinary depot, with several private offices, and a shipping office for sea captains visiting the port, also a private office on the second floor, fitted up with all modern conveniences and comfort.

The company's wharves are among the finest in the province, with coal bunkers, having a capacity for 9,000 tons. During the visit three large steamers were in sight, the Tellus, Victoria and Bristol, all loading for foreign ports.

The new town lies along the gently sloping landscape overlooking the harbor. Turn to the right or left, the same regularity and order in the laying out of the streets and avenues, alleys, etc., meet the gaze. The streets are 80 feet wide, and the alleys 20 (none less), demonstrating confidence on the part of its promoters of the greatness of the future of the new town. The whole townsite is a scene of busy activity. Buildings of all sorts (and good at that) being rapidly erected, many completed, more nearing completion, others just beginning, while men are clearing off the timber and stumps, preparatory to laying the foundation for their future homes. Among the buildings erected are some of the finest hotels and stores to be found anywhere outside of the larger cities, while it must be borne in mind that Ladysmith is not yet five months old.

Beside the buildings mentioned, there has been erected some fifty good, neat and substantial dwellings for the use of the miners, with families, as well as an equal number for the use of single men. It is the intention to erect more, as fast as money and men can accomplish it.

The water-fall immediately behind the townsite furnishes a bountiful supply of beautiful spring water, pipes from which have already been laid down to the coal wharves.

The townsite is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful in British Columbia, commanding as it does, a full view of the magnificient harbor of Oyster Bay, spreading out all along the townsite, which slopes gradually down to the water's edge. The harbor itself is dotted with numerous picturesque little islands, which taken en semble, form a picture which it is not the good fortune of everyone to view.

On first sight one is impressed with the fact that while the new town is yet clothed in swaddling garments, the near future will see her bloom into metropolitan grab. Its wide streets and alleys, and perfect regard for order and system at once impresses one with the great confidence of its promoters in its future.

Among some of the business houses already erected and under way, are to be noticed McMurtie's hotel, Sterns' hotel, Frank Baby's hotel, Wm. Beveridges' hotel (to be erected), Simon Leiser's store, Sam Clay's general store, J. Rolston's iron, hardware, tinning and plumbing stores, Wm. Rolson, furniture; Ford & McDonald, butchers; Catharine Garden, restaurant; Isaac Gold, general store; Wm. Southern, post office; First street Restaurant; Mrs. Jones' boarding house; John Bickle, grocer (about to be erected); Absolem Uren, large temperance hotel; Robert Kilpatrick, large store (about to be built) ;Wm. Fox, drug store; Mrs. Louisa Leask, boarding house. The lodges forming will include St. John's Lodge, No. 2, A.F. & A.M.; Harmony Lodge, I.O.O.F., and Canadian Order Manchester Unity, I.O.O.F. The town also possesses a bakery, boot and shoe store and cigar and tobacco store. Many others lots have been purchased for the purpose of erecting buildings for other branches of business, with many purchases for prospective private dwelling houses in the near future. In fact the swing and push at once impresses one, and no small degree of credit for the success, so far, is due to the push and energy of the head agent for the townsite, Mr. Thomas Kitchin, whose popularity seems apparent everywhere, and whose enthusiasm would seem to be of a more or less contageous character.

There are few, if any other, towns in British Columbia, when starting, that had the backing that Ladysmith to-day has; with her inexhaustible collieries at the Extension mines, to say nothing of the tremendous bed of coal more recently discovered within 2½ miles away, between Ladysmith and Extension mines, while iron and copper smelters and reduction works, and altogether likely a dry-dock, besides a tannery and other industries, for which the water front is reserved, are prospective realities of the not very distant future. Besides, it may be well here to mention, on no less authority than Mr. Thomas Kitchin, the company's head agent, that free sites will be given to responsible parties starting up new industries.

Among the purchasers of sites are people from Winnipeg, Daulphin, St. Anthony, Idaho, Washington, Toronto, Vancoucer, etc., etc.

All streets run from the water front up and are 80 feet wide, and are named after noted officers engaged in the South African war, while the avenues cross these and run parallel with the railway tracks and water front, with alleys 20 feet wide, running betwen each, making the most perfectly laid out townsite in the province of British Columbia. Due regard has been paid to the sanitary condition of the coming city.

THE LATE HON. ROBERT DUNSMUIR.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

IN THE GREAT COAL REGION

Story of Two Important Discoveries—Some Particulars of the Great E. & N. RY.

From Mount Ranier in the State of Washington, to the Arctic Circle coal is found in a series of deposits of varying quality and quantity. It grades all the way from the lignite of the Cascade range to the semi-anthracite of the Queen Charlotte's Islands. So far as explorations have discovered, by far the largest and most valuable deposits are on Vancouver Island. Here also are the oldest established and most valuable collieries. The first discovery of coal on Vancouver Island was made at Fort Fort Rupert in 1835, and it was made by an Indian. Fort Rupert was at that time the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company on this Island. It is situated on the east coast towards the northern end. The deposit where was opened to some extent and the coal was used; but operations were only on a limited scale. In 1851 the company, having learned of the existence of coal at Nanaimo, began development work there, and the collieries of the New Vancouver Coal Company are the result.

The story of the discovery of the Nanaimo coal mines is thus told:

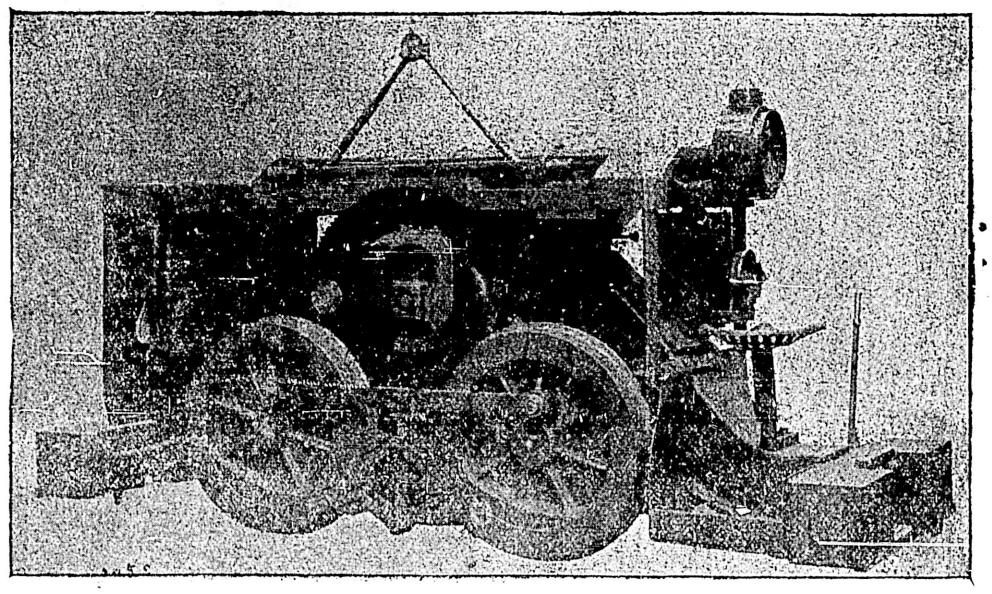
One morning in December, 1849, while Joseph W. McKay was engaged in the office of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Northwest Coast, he was called aside by the foreman of the blacksmith shop, who informed him that an old Nanaimo chief, from the vicinity of Protection Island, had entered the shop to have his gun repaired. He saw the men putting coal on the fire and picking up some of the lumps said he knew where there was plenty of that kind of rock to be found. Mr. McKay, ever on the alert for matters of interest to the company, saw the Indian and promised him a bottle of rum and the necessary repairs to his gun if he would bring him some of the coal. The Indian made no promise, and did not put in an appearance again until the following spring, having been sick all winter. When he did come, he brought a canoe-load of coal, which was tested and found good. The Indian received his bottle of rum, and Mr. McKay went over with a prospecting party and located what was afterwards called the Douglas Pit.

The H. B. Co. carried on its operations for some years, when a company was organized by Mr. Nicoll, with whom were associated some Hudson's Bay officials, to work the mines. The name of the new company was the Vancouver Coal Company. To this company came in 1884, Mr. Samuel M. Robins as manager. In 1889 the rights of this company were transferred to he New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company, the present owners, Mr. Robins continuing the management. The second discovery of importance was that of the Wellington mine, made by the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir. We tell the story of this as given by Mr. Dunsmuir to Sir Hector Langevin.

(Continued on Page 11.)

The Hinton Electric Company, L'td.

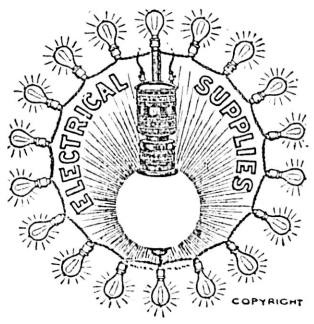
Electric Hoists,
Blowers,
Fans,
Motors and
Dynamos.



Electric Traction Locomotive supplied by Hinton Electric Co., now in operation at Extension Mines.

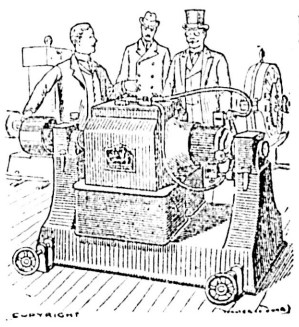
"S.K.C." Two Phase
Transmission
System.
Electric Mining
Apparatus.

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES.



Incandescent Lights

We are talking about incandescent electric lights. We can put them in, on, or in front of your house, store, lawn—anywhere—and guarantee satisfaction as to power, brilliancy, permanency and price.

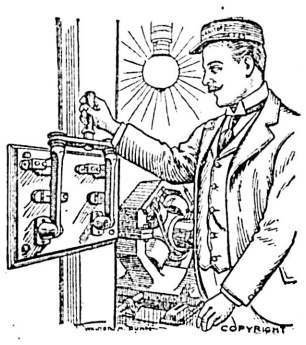


Electric Installation

Adapted for shop and factory, private residences and public institutions are directly in our line. Ask for estimates. Dynamos and other separate machines and all other electrical supplies right here.

Portable and Flexible Lamps

and other specialties in electrical appliances that are marvels of convenience and practicability are constantly being introduced. We can supply you anything in this line from a dynamo to a necktie lamp. Call and look over our stock.



Electrical Essentials

This is an electrical age, and you can no more do without electricity in its various forms than you could dispense with matches a few years after their invention. We have or can get you anything in the electrical line from a call bell to a .... horse power dynamo. All work guaranteed.

VICTORIA. WE CAN SUPPLY ANYTHING OR EVERYTHING, GREAT OR SMALL, IN ELECTRICAL APPARATUS. VANCOUVER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

IN THE GREAT COAL REGION

(Continued from Page Ten.)

"When I was in the bush in the month of October, 1869, not exactly for the purpose of prospecting for coal, but being thoroughly acquainted from past experience with all the coal formation in this country, I came across a ridge of rock, which I knew to be strata overlying the lowest seam that had yet been discovered here. A short time afterwards I sent two men to prospect and in three days discovered a seam of coal three and a half feet in thickness, thirty feet below the top of the ridge, dipping southeast one foot in six. After procuring from the government the right to further prospect, I sank a slope ninety-seven and two-thirds yards in the seam, and mined therefrom about 500 tons, twenty-five tons of which were taken on board H.M.S. Boxer for trial. The same quantities were taken from the Vancouver Coal Company's Douglas Pit and Newcastle mine." The engineer of the Boxer made a lengthy report in favor of the Dunsmuir coal.

About 1866-67 work began at the Wellington mine, the operators being Dunsmuir, Diggle & Co. Later the Wellington Colliery was formed and the mine was exploited on a very extensive scale. It has been a great producer, and the closing of the works this year because of the exhaustion of the seam possesses historic interest. It was this mine that made Mr. Dunsmuir the leading capitalist of the province, and his enterprise and ability and public spirit contributed much to the prosperity of the country. His part in the growth and development of British Columbia cannot be told here.

The Union mines situated near Comox harbor were discovered in 1870. They were taken in hand by Mr. Dunsmuir and the Union Colliery Company was organized. Since his death the plant has been greatly enlarged and improved and the mines and coking ovens are a scene of great activity.

EXTENSION MINES.

What James Dunsmuir Has Done in Less Than Two Years.

The past few years have been dubbed as Canada's growing time. This term may have its origin in politics, but fortunately for the land of the maple leaf and her sons, from ocean to ocean the happy fact remains. The acres of prairie, green and golden with the bread of our own as well as other lands are continually increasing. Originally but strips of thrift and industry along the railway tracks, they have now pressed forward and possessed the land. At their either end come vast districts rich in mineral wealth whose development is progressing rapidly, although that of the Kootenays on the west has somewhat outstripped its sister belt which reaches from Rat Portage on to Sudbury, in Ontario.

A vast stride from either of these fields and the salt shores of Canada are reached and there the "growing time" is equally pronounced. In Cape Breton the enormous deposits of coal and iron have in the past three years so successfully attracted capital that millions have now been spent in their development and in the establishment of large iron and steel industries that in their aggregate put to blush anything that Eastern Canada has yet seen in their line. And as in the case on the island half of Nova Scotia, so, too, is it on the island portion of British Columbia. For over half a century Vancouver island has exported coal and it is her good fortune to see in the last years of the century a new mine open up whose treasure is equal to anything yet exploited on the Pacific Coast.

The reference is to the Extension mine, of the Wellington Colliery Company.

As the train on the branch of the E. & N. from Fiddick's Junction rushes out of a deep rock cutting a sharp curve brings the new works into full view as they are upon the opposite slope. The foreground is gridironed with the tracks necessary for a large railway yard whose sidings and switches, well filled with cars—some loaded with material coming in for the completion of the works and many loaded with coal from the dump—would compare very favorably even with the terminals of the C. P. R. at Vancouver. Behind these in a row rise the company offices and store rooms, the engine and boiler houses and the vast frame of the shipping plant.

The power house is a large brick structure of fire-proof construction. In size it is about 100x40 feet, being divided into boiler and engine houses. Steam is generated in two batteries of four tubular boilers with return flues and fitted above with steam receivers. At 80 pounds pressure these aggregate about 300 horse power. They were built in Victoria by the Albion Iron Works.

The engines were installed by Messrs. G. C. Hinton & Co., also of Victoria. These are two of 150 horse power each, the engines being duplicates, with Croker and Wheeler generators. In size the cylinders are 14x15 inches, making 250 revolutions per minute, and drive directly, i. e., without the intervention of belting. They were manufactured by Messrs. Goldie & McCullogh, of Galt, Ont. Their driving capacity is 1,125 kilowatts, with 250 voltage and 450 ampires. The magnificent switch board comes from the Royal Electric Works, of Montreal. It is of the "S. K. C." system, with two ammetres and one volt metre.

Adjoining the engine room is a machine shop and electrical repair room, which is being fitted up with all modern appliances.

The surface arrangements of the colliery are lighted by an arc lamp system of the direct circuit sort, the wires of which extend in through the main tunnel to illuminate the main thoroughfares of the mine. This system also supplies motive power for the tramway line which brings out the coals from what in lumbering parlance would be called the "yard" where all the cars from the different levels and stalls are gathered.

A hundred yards from the power house the gibbet-like skeleton of the dump arises. Upon the top of this huge, heavy scaffolding the little cars of coals are run out and their contents dumped down the chute. This runs them out upon the shaking and cleaning plant which comprises one of the best and most modern systems of coal screening apparatus. This system is installed in duplicate and is capable of running out five different sizes of fuel at the rate of 2,000 tons in the eight-hour shift. The huge screens consist of a series of steel plates perforated for the different sizes required. These are 20 feet long by three in width, and are built in three tiers. The roar of the coals in their progress from the boxes from the mine down the chutes over the screens and on into the railway cars that run on several tracks beneath the shakers is of that deafening sort that pleases. It pleases everyone, and the more noise the more pleasure, for the mine owner sees his output increasing and the workers see the pay roll swell.

A ROAD NEAR SHAWNIGAN.

To the upper level of the screening appliances, several other railway tracks run, the loading arrangements being so laid out as to concentrate the output from all the workings while at the same time they are placed just in front of the mouth of the tunnel which is destined to be the permanent highway through which millions of tons of coal shall first come out into the light.

At the immediate approach to the dump frame the weigh-houses are situated. Here Fairbanks scales determine each miner's output, his car being marked with a leathern tally, on which the man's number is stamped.

From the top of the dump a fine view is had of the railway yard below. Long lines of cars of all sorts and sizes, among which, however, the big red new ones vastly predominate, are seen stretching out on either side, the total mileage of standard gauge siding runing up to the about four. On the higher level the railway is all of narrow gauge, 36 inches being the width. This winds around and up the mountain behind the camp, the system containing some five miles of tracks that stretch backwards through the woods to the Hobbs and other temporary shafts. These latter have been opened up in several places, the demand for coal for some time past being such as to authorize such expenditures in order to increase the output. All these, however, are slope workings with their correspondingly costly hoisting appliances. The main working is, however, progressing steadily on, so fast as the limited force which can work on its face can drive it.

This is the great work of the mine, but through solid rock it runs straight into the hillside, and is so laid out as to penetrate the coal measures at different points. The tunnel is 14 feet by 7 in the clear, this giving room for a double tram track for the electric trolley system. It is timbered throughout with 14 x 14 beams and has just grade enough in favor of the load to run the water out from the black depths of the mine.

The plan upon which the Extension mine is being operated contemplates that all the output of the large field now tapped by several shafts and slopes shall be carried out of the great tunnel and thus the operating of the narrow gauge railway will soon be stopped and the workings on the hills be closed. This will necessitate the abandonment of the numerous dwellings which have been erected for the miners on the hill. Indeed, even the town around the mouth of the tunnel will soon cease to have much importance. Owing to the scarcity of good water the vicinity of Extension mine is not suitable for a townsite. The miners will, for the most part, live in Ladysmith, which is 12 miles away.

As one investigates the vast works at Extension it seems almost incredible that less than two years ago not a stick of timber had been cut on what is now a scene of great activity. But the work already done there is only a beginning of what will be accomplished in the section between Ladysmith and this mine. Near Ladysmith lies what seems to be the largest coal fields yet discovered on the Island, and it is the intention of Mr. Dunsmuir to develop it as soon as he has the work at Extension far enough along to make him feel justified in giving his attention to a new subject requiring the outlay of a large amount of capital. When this last-mentioned field is exploited there will be no place on the Pacific Coast that will be a scene of greater activity than hat which lies between the activity than that which lies between the spurs of Mount Benson and the growing town of Ladysmith.

NANAIMO'S INDUSTRY.

A Sketch of the Work of the New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company.

The thriving city of Nanaimo owes a large measure of its prosperity to the operations of the New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company, which have been carried on there under one ownership or another for nearly half a century. The workings of this company are on both sides of Nanaimo harbor. No. 1 shaft, of which a picture appears elsewhere in this issue, is on the city waterfront, and within an easy walk of the hotels. Very extensive improvements are in progress here, including a new and enlarged screening plant and the installation of a new set of boilers, giving largely increased capacity.

No. 2 shaft, which is situated close to No. 1 shaft, is used entirely for ventilation purposes. At this shaft there is a Guibal fan 36 feet in diameter, capable of providing 150,000 cubic feet of air per minute. This fan, in conjunction with one at the Newcastle Island shaft, furnishes all the ventilation necessary for the workings from No. 1 and Protection Island shafts. Protection Island shaft is used for the purpose of hoisting coal. It is fitted with shaking screeens and washer for the proper cleaning and sorting of the coal.

No. 5 shaft, Southfield, is also fitted up for hoisting coal, and is connected with the loading wharves at No. 1 shaft by means of a railroad 3½ miles long. There are also two shafts at Northfield, Nos. 1 and 2.

The company have large possessions in freehold lands, consisting of 32,000 acres, which are open for settlement on terms, which may be learned on application by mail or otherwise to the company's head offices at Nanaimo, B. C. The company have a large tract of land laid off in 5-acre plots which they lease to their employes with the option of purchase, the rental for the first five years being nominal, thus giving their employees an opportunity to build up a comfortable home, where they may be able to raise their own necessaries of life. It is needless to say, however, that very many have taken advantage of this in the fullest sense, and among which some of the most creditable and beautiful homes in the province are to be found.

The company's large farm, consisting of upwards of 600 acres, was first started with a view to experimenting as to the suitability and quality of the land for farming purposes and demonstrating to the intending purchaser or settler the exact value of the land for the respective branches of farming.

This large farm is now under cultivation and produces sufficient grain and hay to feed the company's horses and mules, consisting of upwards of 200 animals. Mr. A. Cunningham is the head farmer, with a large gang of assistants who live on the farm.

No. 1 shaft, which is 650 feet deep, has upwards of 140 miles of underground tunneling, the No. 1 level having a railway 3 miles in length which is operated by overhead electric trolley. The main stope of No. 1 shaft is 1¼ miles long, in which an endless rope haulage system is being constructed capable of hauling 1,000 tons of coal in 8 hours. The total number of employees engaged in this shaft is 608. This shaft has been in operation for 17 years. Its output is 1,200 tons per day.

Protection Island shaft, 670 feet deep, has two main slopes, about one mile in length, and are operated by means of an endless rope haulage system, with engines on the surface. The output from this shaft is about 600 tons per day. The number of employees is 448. This shaft was opened in the year 1892, being now in operation 8 years.

No. 5 shaft, Southfield, 508 feet deep, has upwards of 10 miles of underground tunnelling, with between 5 and 6 miles of railway. The output is about 400 tons per day, and the number of employees is 173. One of the peculiarities of this mine is its wonderful thickness of coal, reaching a thickness of 30 feet in some instances. This shaft was opened in 1891.

All the above shafts are working the Douglas seam of coal.

Northfield mine, Nos. 1 and 2 shafts, are working the Wellington seam of coal at a depth of 440 feet, and the average thickness of the coal being from 3 to 5.

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

THE NEW FACTORY SHOE STORE

A Welcome

REALIZING THE PEOPLE WILL DETERMINE THE USEFULNESS OF THIS BUSINESS, WE FIRST EXTEND TO THEM THE COURTESIES AND CUSTOMS PREVALENT IN THIS AGE OF ADVANCEMENT, AND WE SEEK IN RETURN A SIMPLE AND IMPARTIAL JUDGMENT.

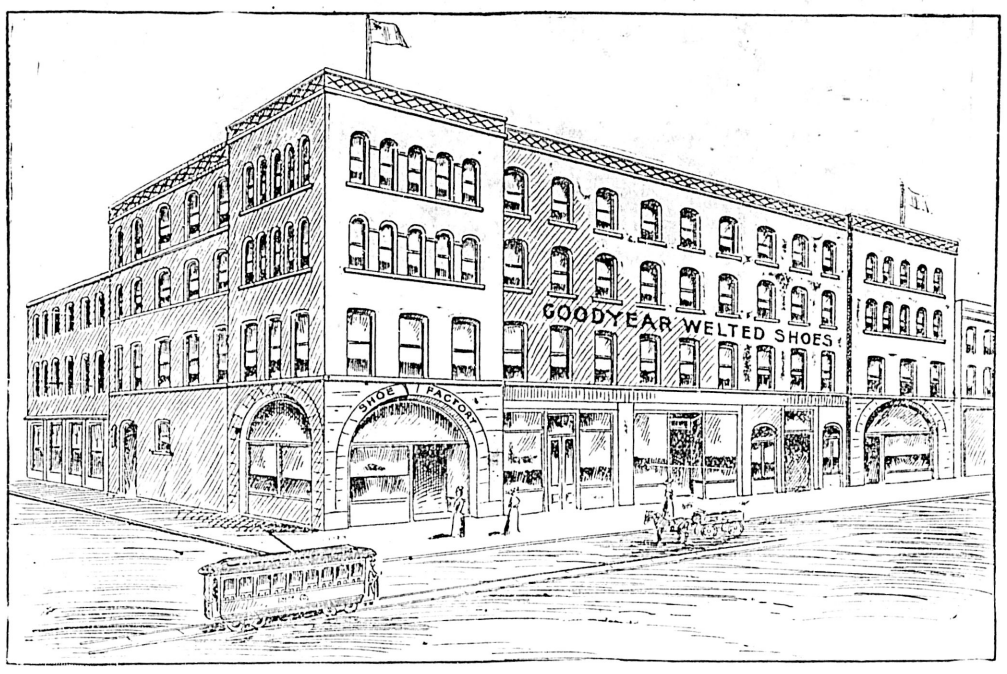
"ALWAYS WELCOME" WILL BE THE FACT WE SHALL IMPRESS ON EVERY VISITOR AND WHETHER YOU COME TO LOOK OR TO BUY, THIS STORE'S RESOURCES WILL EVER BE AT YOUR SERVICE.

WE TELL YOU OF SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES WE POSSESS, IN THIS ISSUE OF THE COLONIST, AND SOLICIT A CAREFUL PERUSAL.

Our Object

IS TO ESTABLISH A RETAIL BUSINESS WHICH WILL EXTENSIVELY HANDLE BOOTS AND SHOES, TO SYSTEMIZE AND MANAGE A STORE TO THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF CUSTOMER AND PROPRIETOR AND TO REACH THE MASSES OF PEOPLE BY SELLING ONLY POPULAR SHOES AT PRICES WHICH SHALL BE CONSIDERED FAIR FROM OUR STANDPOINT AND FAIRER FROM YOUR OWN.

BELIEVING "THE DAY OF HIGH PRICES" HAS LONG SINCE BEEN RELEGATED TO THE REAR, WE DO NOT HESITATE TO RISK THE SUCCESS OF OUR BUSINESS LIFE, IN THE HANDLING OF MEDIUM-PRICED GOODS ALONE.



THE FACTORY IN WHICH OUR SHOES ARE MADE.

Liability

BEING ENCOMPASSED WITH FAVORABLE CONDITIONS OF FINANCIAL EASE AND BEING ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ENTANGLING MERCANTILE OBSTACLES, WE BELIEVE WITHOUT HAVING PREVIOUSLY ENGAGED IN VICTORIA RETAILING, THAT THE PUBLIC AT LARGE WILL GRANT THAT OUR STATEMENTS CAN BE RELIED ON IN EVERY INSTANCE.

EVERY BOOT AND SHOE SOLD BY US BEARS THE STAMP OF AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE AND A NEW PAIR WILL BE GIVEN FOR EVERY PAIR THAT GOES WRONG. THAT'S A PART OF OUR FAIR POLICY.

Success

THE SCOPE, CHARACTER AND CONDUCT OF THIS STORE, CLAIM THE CLOSE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF ALL BUYERS. THE MORE WE SELL, THE LOWER PRICES WE CAN MAINTAIN AND THAT EMPHASIZES THE FACT, THAT THIS WILL BE A STORE IN WHICH EVERY PATRON HAS AN INTEREST. OUR SUCCESS IS YOURS AND WE DO NOT FEAR AN ADVERSE RESULT.

OUR CONFIDENCE IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE PEOPLE IS SUPREME AND THIS CONCERN SHALL ALWAYS KEEP FAITH WITH THE PUBLIC.

Popular Prices Will Rule Our Destiny.

OUR determination to limit the highest price for any Boots carried in stock to $3.50 was only made after mature deliberation and after contracts were secured by us for the manufacture of every grade, kind, variety and style of leather. If you want Patent, Vici Kid, Box Calf, Casco Calf, Kangaroo, Enameled or Grain Leathers, you will find them here in a complete variety of styles and in every conceivable foot-form shape. Our experience has proven that we can give you more value at $3.50 than we could give you at $5.00, and this knowledge makes it possible for us to introduce these popular priced Boots. At no time will the price exceed $3.50, and those coming under this quotation find brief mention on the following page.

EVERY facility of modern storekeeping will find its way in the routine of the management. Uncomfortable benches have been succeeded by easy and restful chairs, to make the fitting of Boots a pleasure instead of a grudging necessity. Courteous and careful treatment of your most minute wants will be adhered to, and to be obliging is a pleasure for us as well as you. Among the features we mention here is that of Free and Prompt Delivery and of the Exchange Department. It is our desire to remove the ordinary vexations which, as a rule, the shopper encounters, and the refunding of money, exchanging of Shoes, and numerous other like details, will be pleasantly performed at our counters.

A FORECAST OF THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

IF WE were able to give a retrospect it would be easier, yet the future holds great things for aggressive movements and confidence is one of the greatest invigorators. We do not come, as a newspaper would say, "to fill a long-felt want," but come to create a want upon the merits of the methods we shall employ and the merchandise handled. "Farthest" from mind is any ambition to disturb the legitimate channels of trade or to interfere in any manner with the regular standards of price, and if any circumstances force our retreat in disgusting spasms of "bankrupt sales and sheriff's stock" it will be entirely the result of hostile and avaricious competition. This store means to be fair with everyone, and competitors are held in mind in this assertion.

LOCATION

YATES STREET,

Between Broad and Douglas,

TWO DOORS EAST OF "THE STERLING" AND IN THE WILSON HOTEL BUILDING.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST
QUALITIES ALWAYS THE BEST
GOODS ALWAYS EXCHANGED
MONEY ALWAYS REFUNDED
TRUTHFUL ADVERTISING
COURTEOUS TREATMENT TO ALL

The Factory

VICTORIA'S GREATEST SHOE STORE
EARL R. SMITH.

WHOLESALE

Out of town Merchants will find our stock complete for "sizing up orders" and such will receive immediate attention. The prices will be similar to those of factories.

THE STORE'S DEPARTMENTS

BEFORE introducing the various departments that contrive to make this a "so-called exclusive Shoe Store," we desire to impress you with the fact that over 20 different compartments contrive in its composition. Each one shall receive the fullest share of deserved attention and when buying here you may feel that each of your wants are catered to by prudence and forethought. Only Shoes that have already withstood the tests of wear and styles that have been stamped with the popular approval of the people, will be shown you at the counters of "VICTORIA'S GREATEST SHOE STORE."

Men's Department

Before entering into the details of this department we desire to say a few words concerning the manufacture of our $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 boots.

Every pair is a Goodyear welt and the following reasons are ample for their desirability.

GOODYEAR WELTS are stronger because only the best leather can stand the terrific pounding of the machines.

Easier because the welt gives flexibility, and because the stitches are sideways, not up and down; no hard ridge inside and no tacks in the shoe.

Cheaper because it wears longer and can be repaired better—the new sole can be sewed on—in others it must be pegged or nailed on.

Better even than most hand-sewed shoes because a machine never gets tired it sews as well at the end of the day as at the beginning.

Our Men's stock comprises:—Patent, Vici Kid, Kangaroo and all calf leathers. All shapes, in heavy and medium soles, lace and congress.

Sizes from 4½ to 12.

Widths from "A" to "E".

Prices from $1.25 to $3.50.

Finding Department

Leather, Nails and Shoe Supplies—dressing, insoles, laces, cut-soles and hemlock and oak sole leather in any quantity desired at prices remote from retail.

Ladies' Department

The strongest inducements ever offered in Ladies' Shoes are displayed in this department. The name of the maker of the goods is equivalent to a guarantee of value. The lots are large and there are no conditions as to the number of pairs to a customer.

Impossible to buy without making a saving in price.

Everything strictly stylish and up-to-date.

Ladies' Bright Dongola Kid in Goodyear welts and flexible machine sewed boots., sizes 2½ to 8; widths "C" to "EE" $1.85

Ladies' Vici Kid Boots in French heels and new toe shapes. Fancy vesting designs and outside back stays, in all sizes and widths at.....$2.45

Ladies' Fine Boots in Patent Leather and Vici Kid, neat toe shapes and new heel forms, light and medium soles, all sizes and widths at $3.45

Ladies' Street Boots in Box Calf and other leathers, new stylish designs for $1.95

Ladies' Strap Sandals, House and Dress Slippers, in endless variety and styles. Silk, Satins and Kid, French, medium and common-sense heels, prices from .....85c. to $2.45

Slipper Department

Men's, Women's and Misses' Low Shoes, One-strap Slippers and Sandals—in all leathers, cloths and makes.

A TIMELY HINT.

WE HAVE been retarded in our opening by the condition of the street which is being replaced by pavement. While we are apt to feel grieved at the disadvantages under which we may labor for a few days, still there is ample consolation in the fact that when completed few business locations will present more favorable aspects. Owing to present surroundings we shall not inaugurate tomorrow (as was our prior intention) a special prize system by which the purchaser of every dollar will receive an opportunity to make from $50 to $250, and we simply wish to convey to-day things you may anticipate from this store. As soon as possible we shall make public things of common interest. Look to us constantly for news---Shoe news---if you please.

Rubber Department

Of all the varied details clamoring for recognition, none can claim more complete mention than the Rubber Stock. At all times it will be complete and the prices will be as low as is consistent with the best grades.

We will be in a position to fill the orders of out-of-town merchants upon the day received and we extend to them the usual list price of all rubber factories.

Infant's Department

Soft Soled Shoes and Moccasins in all colors.....20c. and 30c.

Black Vici Kid Boots in button, wide foot form lasts.....40c.

Black and Brown Dongola Button Boots, in round and square toes....30c.

Boys' and Youths' Dept.

Boy's Boots, in heavy calf leathers, with strong double soles, at $1.65

Same as the above in youth's sizes are $1.45

Boys' Heavy Grain and Buff School Boots, for $1.45

Same as above in youth's sizes..$1.20

Boy's Split Boots, in lace,.....$1.00

Same in youth's sizes .....90c.

SIZES 8½ to 11.

Girls' Department.

Brown colors in lace and button, with good heavy soles.....$1.35

Black Grain Boots for every day wear, in button.....$1.15

Black Vici Kid, in lace and button for dress wear $1.45

A few lines of assorted styles in cheaper and finer grades.

Misses' Department

Misses' Grain Boots, in button, strong and servicable $1.20

Misses' Vici Kid Boots, in lace and button. For dress wear...$1.45 to $1.70

Misses' Box Calf Lace and Button Boots. For street and school wear .....$1.35 and $1.60

Felt Department

Felt Boots, Shoes and Slippers—leather and felt soles—lace congress and button in boot styles and all the different effects in slipper shapes.

The Brevity

With which each department is itemized is owing to the fact that sixty-two cuts and distinct displayed matter failed to arrive on time for this issue. Without offering excuses we assure you that more accurate store news will be at your command in the future.

MAIL ORDERS

Will receive every attention and we pay express charges on all purchases over $3.00.

The Factory

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST
QUALITIES ALWAYS THE BEST
GOODS ALWAYS EXCHANGED
MONEY ALWAYS REFUNDED
TRUTHFUL ADVERTISING
COURTEOUS TREATMENT TO ALL

VICTORIA'S GREATEST SHOE STORE
EARL R. SMITH.

LOCATION

YATES STREET,

Between Broad and Douglas,

TWO DOORS EAST OF "THE STERLING" AND IN THE WILSON HOTEL BUILDING.

IN THE GREAT COAL REGION

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

feet. When in full swing this mine is capable of an output of 600 tons of coal per day. This shaft is connected with the company's wharves at Departure Bay, by means of a railroad 4 miles in length. The shaft was opened in 1889.

The Harewood mine, on Harewood estate, has now a tunnel of 750 yards; development work is in progress for the opening up and expanding the output of this mine.

The wharves of the company have a combined loading capacity of 1,700 tons per hour. They are fitted up with the most modern and unique appliances for the speedy loading of coal, and also have bunker accommodation for stowing 8,000 tons of coal. These wharves are located, one contiguous to No. 1 shaft, in the city of Nanaimo, and the other on Protection Island in Nanaimo harbor.

The total output of the several mines when in full swing is 2,500 tons per day.

The total number of persons employed by the company is 1,400, with a total monthly pay roll of $95,000 at present.

OFFICIALS OF THE COMPANY.

Head offices, London, Eng.

Directors—John Galesworthy (chairman), Thomas Blair-Reynolds, William Needham, Frederick Tendron, Edward Andrew.

Secretary—Joseph Ramsden, 12 Old Jury Chambers, London, E.C.

The company's agents in San Francisco, Cal., are Messrs. John Rosenfeld's Sons.

The Canadian officials are:

Superintendent—Samuel M. Robins, Nanaimo, B.C.

Manager—Thomas Russell, Nanaimo, B.C.

Mechanical Engineer—Wm. H. Wall, Nanaimo, B.C.

PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

Story of How the Disease Was First Discovered in the Scotch City.

From Daily Mail.

Glasgow, Sept. 3.—The plague! One would scarce resist a shudder when those ominous words were applied to the mysterious disease which came to light in Glasgow last week. It called up to the imagination the grim death scenes associated with the scourge in the East, and reminded us of the thousands of victims it claimed in Hongkong and the tens of thousands in Bombay.

But at the first announcement there were some who affected to treat the matter rather lightly. They argued that, bubonic plague being primarily an Oriental disease, it could flourish nowhere except on Oriental soil, forgetting that Sydney, with half the population of Glasgow several hundreds of deaths have already been reported from this cause, and that last year it led to a considerable loss of life in Oporto.

On the other hand, once the first shock had passed, the general community, fully appreciating the serious import of the announcement, has seen no reason for either scare or indifference. Glasgow has reason to be proud of its sanitary system, and to place implicit confidence in the men charged with its administration; but experience alone can tell whether the conditions of certain districts in the city are favorable to the spread of such diseases as bubonic plague and whether there may not be defects even in the most perfect system of sanitation. And, besides, however slight be the outbreak, and however promptly it may be stamped out, there must in a seaport be the enforcement of quarantine, with its consequent delays and great pecuniary loss. These facts have not been lost sight of.

Nor can it be said that Glasgow is without unhealthy slums. Much has been done in the centre of the city through the operations of the Corporation Improvement Trust to root out dens of pestilence and vice; but it has been found so far impossible to provide for the accommodation of those thus dispossessed of homes, and they have taken themselves to quarters which, ten or fifteen years ago, were the houses of the respectable industrial population. In this way Thistle street and Rose street, on the south side of the River Clyde, with their contiguous thoroughfares, have become the happy hunting ground of infectious disease, and there it was that the outbreak of the plague was discovered.

About a fortnight ago, in a house in Rose street, occupied by Hugh Bogle, a dock laborer, a wake was held over the body of Bogle's wife, who died of pneumonia. The company included a Mrs. Molloy, who resided at 57 Thistle street, one of the most unsavory tenements in the locality. Darkness and depression hung over the house. An outside wooden stair, worn by the tread of many feet, leans wearily against the gable. The ground floor is occupied by a public house of the character usually to be found in such quarters. Everything about the upper floor to which the stair gives access is dark and dirty, suggestive of grim property lurking disease germs and hideous vice. On either side of the tenement stand miserable tumble down hovels, fit companions for the now notorious No. 57. It was to this house that Mrs. Molloy returned from the wake.

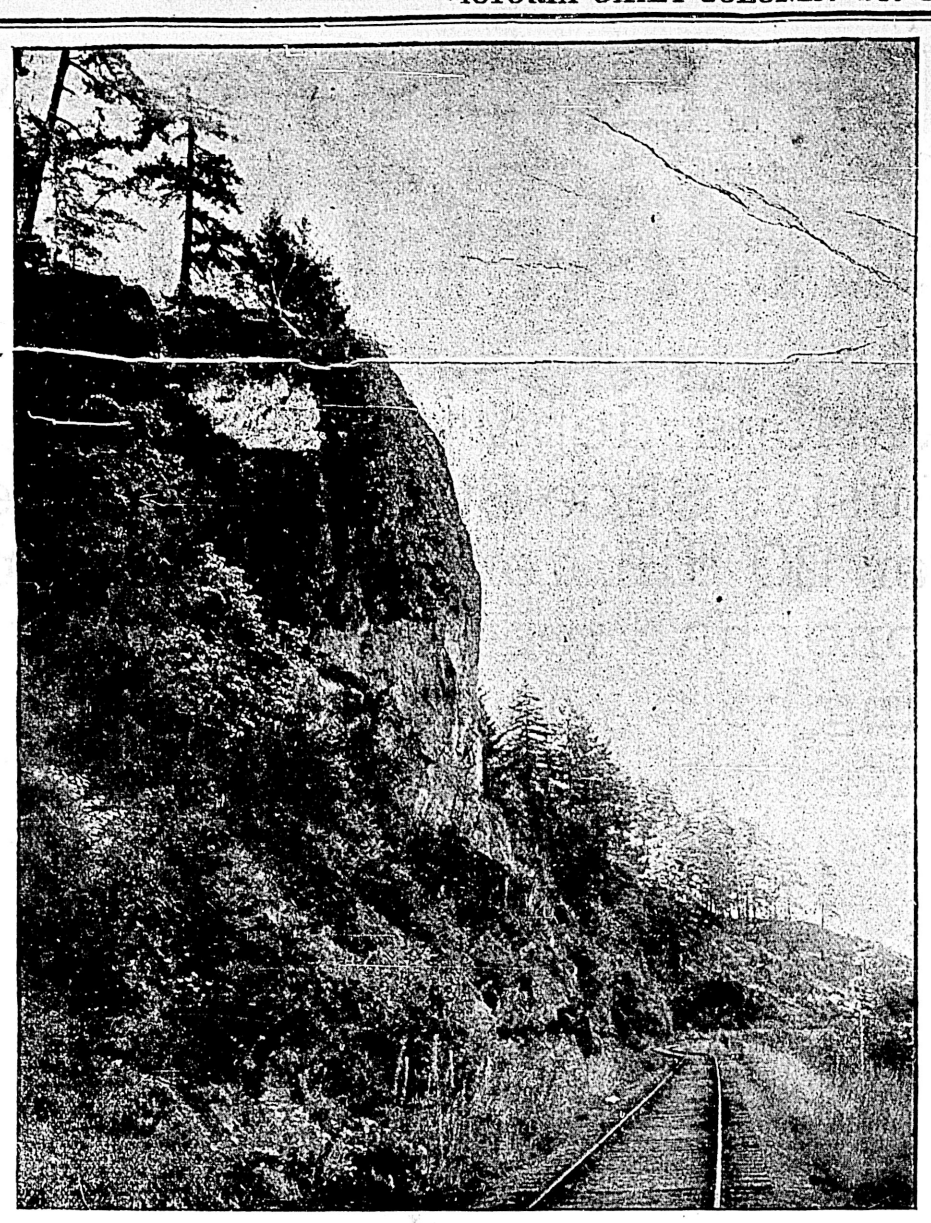
A day or two afterwards her ten year old daughter, Christina, sickened and died, also, it was believed, from pneumonia, and late in the afternoon of August 24 Dr. Thos. Colvin, of Abbotsfordplace, was called in to examine three patients—Mrs. Molloy and her two sons, Patrick, aged twenty, and William John, aged three. Learning that another medical man had been in attendance, Dr. Colvin held a consultation, and told his colleague that he suspected enteric fever, but that they were doubtful cases. The two doctors agreed to notify them as doubtful, and Dr. Colvin in each of his three notification forms placed after the words "enteric fever" a distinct mark of interrogation. The patients were conveyed to Belvidere Hospital, where the resident medical staff, put on their guard by Dr. Colvin's dubiety as to the nature of the disease, diagnosed it as the dreaded bubonic plague—a diagnosis which has since been confirmed by Professor Muir, of Glasgow University, one of the highest authorities in this country on the subject. Patr Molloy, like his sister, fell a victim to the disease.

The authorities have taken prompt steps to cope with the outbreak. There are now in the hospital twelve cases of plague and one doubtful case; eighty-three persons who are supposed to have come in contact with the sufferers are isolated in two reception houses and kept under the observation of the medical authorities, and a large and densely populated area surrounding the original seat of the outbreak has been placed under special and effective sanitary control. This means that the officials of the sanitary and medical departments can enter any house within the area if they suspect either plague or its symptoms to exist, or if the presence of a nuisance is suspected.

A BETTER REASON.

Smith. Why do you avoid Brown? Do you owe him money?

Jones. No; I don'e want him to owe me any. See?—Chicago News.



SCENE ON E. & N. RAILWAY.

The French Marriage.

It Differs Greatly From the Plan of Marriage Followed in Canada.

Courtship Would Not Suit the Young People of This Country.

Minneapolis Times.

Paris, Sept. 1.—A marriage was being performed a few days ago at the Mairie of Gentilly, in France. The bridegroom, who, like a young man of spirit, answered energetically, "Yes!" But when the demoiselle's turn came she was so moved that she said "No," amid general hilarity—because they knew the tender creature must be rattled. Seeing her mistake, she immediately burst into tears and sobbed that she meant "yes." But it was too late. "The marriage is off," the maire pronounced inflexibly. "You can start another one by a new three weeks' publication of banns, but the present ceremony has reached its legal end in the lady's spoken word!"

Another case, because of the unusual publicity given to it, is attracting a great deal of attention in Paris. A young French governess living in London made there the acquaintance of a French youth of good family, studying the language and absorbing the English business spirit. He persuaded her to marry him, by the English ceremony, in an English church. While she knew it was not regular, he calmed her scruples by making a subsequent acknowledgment of the marriage before the French consul. After two years' happy wedded life and the birth of a son, the French youth of good family sailed for France. Then his father wrote to her a letter that has gone the round of the press. "I have other designs for Henri than for to marry him to an adventuress like you," he said. "You have done your best to entrap this innocent. Know that you have failed. Your marriage not being performed before the French consul, with the written consent of the boy's parents, is no marriage. If you come to France with the intention of making trouble, we shall know how to protect ourselves against blackmail, and you and your lawyer may find yourselves in prison under the charge of conspiracy."

The girl writes to the papers, asking what she shall do. It is curious to note that the advice of a thousand correspondents is to "shoot the fellow." True, the French jury views with indulgence all crimes known as "passionnel."

The spirit of French marriage breathes through these two cases. Before the proper functionary a single word is vital; before an irregular functionary the most solemn oaths are wasted, and no signed and sealed acknowledgments have power to brace them up.

M. Clemenceau, while in hard luck and exile, took to wife—with every form and ceremony proper in the United States—the woman whose fortune aided him to return and set himself up again in Paris. Years passed and he prospered. Now, prosperity to M. Clemenceau meant the French joy of living, which must be enlivened with mistresses. As long as he kept them in the shade Mme. Clemenceau, like a good wife, held her peace; but when he took to driving them at his right hand out in the sunlight of the Bois she protested, vehemently. It was then he, exasperated, broke the news to her: "If you can't stand it," he said, "you may pack your trunk and go. You are not my wife. I have no hold on you. The ceremony, performed in America, has no force in France." And so on—the old story.

The first principle of the French law of marriage is that the ceremony must be performed before the proper functionary of the French government. This is the maire of the arrondissement ward) in which the bridegroom legally is domiciled—or, in foreign countries, the French consul on whom the empire depends and to whom he should immediately have reported on coming to that part of the world.

The French is a civilization in which you cannot live without your "papers," which for marriage are:

The written consent of all four parents. If any father or mother be dead the certificate of such decease is essential. If both the parents of one party be dead the surviving grandparents, if any, must give the written consent. And if there be no grandparents the written consent of a family council is requisite.

Both parties must produce certificates of birth, without which there can be no marriage of French people in France. If a certificate be lost a certified copy must be produced.

Should the woman be a widow she must present the death certificate of her former husband. It is the same for a widower. And if either party be divorced a certified abstract of the decree (costing $30) must be submitted.

The next essential papers are the acts of legal publication.

And the last one is the groom's certificate of having satisfied the military laws, i.e., he has served, been lawfully excused, or, while still serving, has permission to marry. All officers of the army and navy must obtain the written consent of the minister, which reads not "to marry," but "to marry So-and-So" in particular. Common soldiers must be authorized to marry by the council of administration of their corps. For these the permission is obtained easily, but every officer must show that the girl of his choice owns, in her own right, invested bonds producing, at 3 per cent., the annual income of $300. The engagement of her parents to make good this income will not take its place. The army is "a great family," and in France the family always interferes in the marriage of its children.

The written consent of parents is essential to the validity of marriage until the girl is 21 and until the man is 25 years old. Without it no maire will consider an application, and without the maire the young couple is absolutely helpless. Even after these respective ages the parents still maintain a legal grip. Until a young man has reached his 30th year and until the girl is 35 they must bring a legal suit against the parents who refuse consent to make them show cause why the marriage should not come off. Consisting as it does, in its beginning, of three "summons," each to be witnessed, served, returned, endorsed and registered, it may be "dodged" from year to year by artful parents, with no remedy except an appeal to the president of the republic.

When marriage is hedged round by such precautions against hasty choice you may be sure that courtship has little opportunity to take a clandestine beginning. It is said that the Paris middle-class ideal of the "first meeting" remains still the classical subterfuge of the Opera Comique. Like most European playhouses, the parquet circle and balcony of the new Opera Comique are given up to little private boxes.

The mother takes the box, and has her fluttering daughter under her wing. Between the first and second acts the young man enters with a mutual friend, ostensibly to pay a mere visit of politeness. When he has disappeared the girl's mother makes some tentative remarks to her about the young man's looks, age, disposition and position, trying, without alarming or starting up strange thoughts to ascertain what impression has been made. It is a first principle that mothers ought not to forewarn or instruct their daughters previously for the recontre. For if she be catechised beforehand the girl will not be so filled with apprehension and emotion as to lose her grace and naturalness. She may not be able to preserve sufficient coolness to observe the young man, whether he be pleasant or not. She ought not even to know the object of the meeting—for, if she has failed to please, it is humiliating to be aware of it. Several such humiliations have even been known to make a girl lose a part of her confidence. Now, if it be true that a young girl ought not to have too high ideas of her own merits, it is still only proper that she should not be made to think meanly of herself.

Then the mutual friends meet to let each other know the mutual effects that have been produced on the two young minds and hearts. If it be the young girl who has failed to please, nothing further will be said. The mutual friends will talk about the weather, have a drink and separate. But if it be the young man who has not made a good impression he will be told of it. Sometimes—and there are those who think it should always be the practice—a young girl favorably disposed to the youth offered to her demands, nevertheless, to see more of him before she gives her word. It is arranged that she shall meet him, then, as often as may be decorous, but not intimately. Good taste demands, on his part, that the aspirants should not pay her any particular attentions at these "chance" meetings. He must simply show off at his best.

The next step is the proposal.

A young Frenchman I know proposed to an American girl. He got his uncle to do it for him. But no, the uncle did not propose to the girl. He proposed—as we have all cause to remember—to her moneyed aunt. "Madame, I have the honor to ask, on behalf of my nephew, the hand of your niece." And so on. And here, by the way, is where the facts left the beaten track of routine. The girl, highly displeased at such a roundabout declaration, spurned that French youth. Not so the moneyed aunt. She saw the delicacy of the thought, the respect and honor of it. She talked it over so much with that wily old uncle that the result was their own marriage. The young heirs presumptive now kick themselves at the thought of the possible consequences.

The right-thinking way here is for the father or the brother or the uncle of the youth to go and propose for him. The father or guardian of the girl should give response at the first moment possible. In this interval questions about fortune and the like are discussed with more detail than they had been during the "viewing" preliminaries. Notes are made for the "marriage contract."

Immediately he has been accepted, the young man must put on his dress suit—though it be 10 a.m.—and make a formal visit to—the parents of the girl. He ought to thank them warmly, but without exaggeration. Sometimes the girl will be present at this meeting. The best taste, however, leaves the youth to gush over his future mother-in-law.

The next step being the betrothal, a private family party, the young girl has still opportunity to hide her blushes. You don't invite mere acquaintances. You don't expose the artless happiness of a young creature to the cold indifference of the merely curious, do you?

The young man brings the bethrothal ring. They could not well pretend to slip it on her finger for him, and they do not. It is the first time that he has touched her fingers. At the betrothal dinner they sit side by side at the middle of the table. The girl must wear a gay gown, tender rose, celestial blue or white, with colored ribbons all about. In the soree that follows they must be allowed to talk together without being overheard.

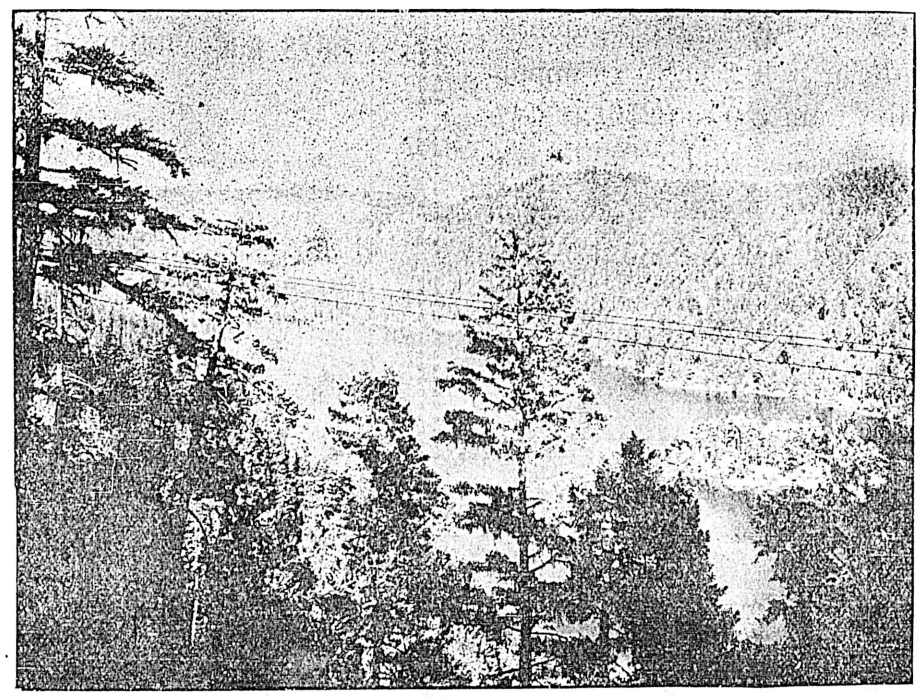
And now, although betrothed, it is still thought best that the girl should never go out in public with her fiance; but if they do go out together there is no doubt as to whom the youth must give his arm. Good taste demands that he should invariably escort her mother. But in a garden the engaged ones may walk arm in arm.

Each morning, now, he brings or sends a white bouquet. It is essential. He may not give her any other presents, however, until the signing of the marriage contract. But, you may say, we have had that already? Not at all. That was the betrothal. The signing of the marriage contract is more public and binding.

The marriage contract is to be signed in a few days and every one is busy. Mother and girl are altogether given up to the trousseau. The girl and young man are talking over the corbeille in whispers at their daily meetings. The young man himself is putting his bachelor affairs in order, scheduling his debts for payment out of her dot. As for the trousseau, the mornings are reserved for it; the afternoon is for the groom, and it is decent that he should not hear the trousseau mentioned. The corbeille is the collection of gifts presented to the bride by the groom, essentially of jewels, which often represent a fortune that balances the girl's dot.

These jewels are presented and displayed for the first time on the all-important morning of the signing of the contract. Sometimes, besides the explicit financial stipulations, this contains strange clauses, such as the bride shall never be asked to live away from France, that the groom promises to ever cherish the bride's mother, or that the bride shall never be forced to eat cheese. The wilful breaking of this clause in a marriage contract was the successful motive for divorce in a French cause celebre.

Only ten more days elapse now, and the marriage ceremonies, for there are two in every self-respecting French family. The scant "yes" before the maire makes the union legal by the French state law. The more decorative church ceremony makes it legal in the eyes of religion and conservative respectability.



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DECLINE OF BICYCLE.

New York Paper Thinks Its Day Nearly Over.

From New York Times.

Even the most popular of toys must have its day and pass. Not even golf, that now absorb the interest of old and young as few outdoor sports have done, can be assured of a permanent hold upon its present devotees or an equal number of followers. It will never be as "popular" as the bicycle still is. Four years ago, the whole country, the whole world, for that matter, was so fascinated by the improved bicycle, that offered an easily acquired, rapid, cheap, and exhilarating method of travel that the demand for wheels could scarcely be met by the manufacturers, notwithstanding that old plants for their production were being greatly enlarged and new plants were going up all over the land.

Possibly no town in the United States is so fully adapted to the use of the bicycle as Washington, D. C. Practically all its streets are paved with asphaltum, there are few heavy grades, most of the streets are shaded so completely that drivers of wheels may ride for miles at noonday with little absolute necessity for exposure to the sun, and the suburban roads are good. Yet the Washington Post has observed a marked decline in the use of the wheel. Society seems to have given it up altogether, and now it is chiefly used as an article of utility to get clerks and workmen to and from their business, and occasionally to carry former bicycle devotees to the golf grounds.

Here in New York it has been evident for some time that the "craze" was over. The bicycle is still seen, and upon the Boulevard in considerable numbers though not in the interminable lines that formerly made the wheel parade a Sunday wonder. As in Washington, and in some rural localities recently observed, shopboys, newspaper carriers, carpenters, and other tradesmen use the bicycle in business, and find it a cheap and valuable conveyance. But it is not a toy with them.

The statistical reports of the treasury department support the comment upon the bicycle as a novelty that has lost some of its power to amuse. Four years ago, when bicycling was becoming the most fascinating diversion for the whole world, and when the United States found it profitable to undertake to contribute to the demand for wheels outside of this country, we exported to the rest of the world bicycles and parts of bicycles valued at $1,898,012. The demand had increased so greatly that in the next year we sent abroad wheels valued at $7,005,323. The height of the "craze" seems to have been reached then, for the exports fell in 1898 to $6,846,529, to $5,753,880 in 1899, and dropped to $3,551,025 in 1900.

The bicycle will not wholly disappear. The misfortunes of those who suffer from bicycle accidents will not deter many others from experimenting with a method of locomotion that has its charms and advantages. But it will probably find a place along with such relics of former crazes as the game of croquet.

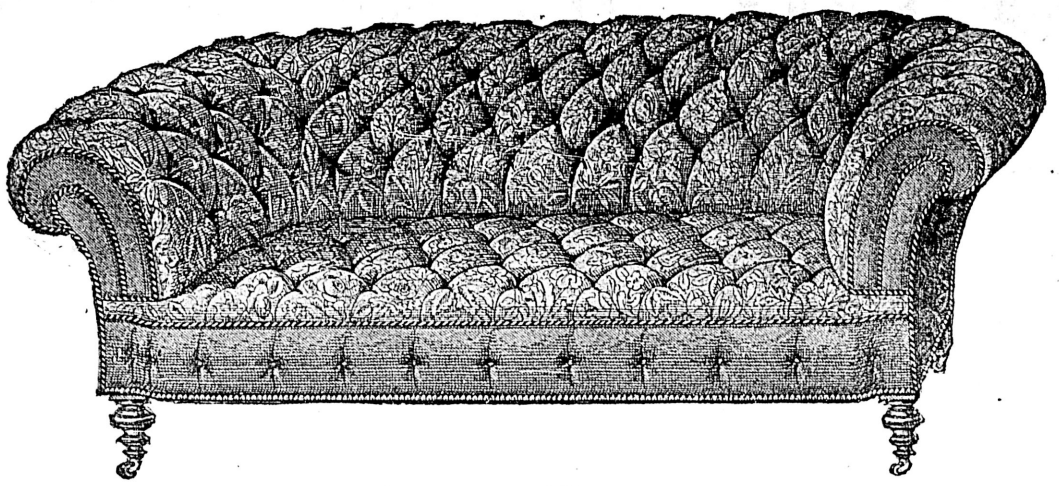
Father (sternly)—Johnny, is it possible you are studying your lessons again?

Johnny—Yes, father.

Father—Well, you just drop your books instanter, get your ball and bat and hustle out for a couple of hours' practice. I'm actually ashamed of you; you don't seem to have a little bit of ambition.—Chicago News.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

A Short Talk About Good Furniture



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7. That in collecting BLUE TRADING STAMPS the cash buyers of Canada are not paying the debts of others, nor the losses sustained by surplus or unsold stocks, but are doing their business as all successful business people do.
8. That every book of BLUE TRADING STAMPS is cheerfully accepted and redeemed, without question as to where, when, how or why collected.

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HOUSES PAINTED.
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CHINESE COLUMBUS.

(From Globe-Democrat.)

China claims almost everything in this world, while the rest of the world is making claims in China. At least the Chinese have claimed almost everything that Western civilization has introduced to them in modern times. Gunpowder, the mariner's compass, printing from movable blocks, playing cards, chess and many other things. "Oh, we had that a thousand years ago," has been their inevitable reply upon seeing these things in the hands of the foreigner. But their claim to the discovery of America, which is believed by every man and woman of ordinary education in China, is well founded and worthy of note. The records of China extend back further than those of any other country on the face of the globe. The very date corresponding to the year when Joshua is said to have commanded the sun to stand still can be found on these records. If we follow down the official chronologies to 499 A.D. we will find an account of one Hwui Shan, who in that year returned to China with the statement that he had come from a country lying a great distance to the east. His story so excited the interest of the government that the imperial historiographer was commanded to enter it upon his official records. Although the Chinese and Japanese both are thoroughly familiar with the story of Hwui Shan's discovery, the celebrated Chinese scholar, Ma Twan-lin, searched the original records and made a copy of the imperial historiographer's original digest that it might be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Hwui Shan was a Buddhist missionary priest. With five brother missionaries he left China, sailing north by the peninsula of Kamchatka, to the Aleutian Islands, eastward to Alaska, and thence to Fusang, which is the name of the country he tells the most about. He describes the people he encountered on his voyage. The Aleutian Islanders, he said, were a happy, joyous people, having the custom of tattooing their bodies, and they received the stranger with a great show of hospitality. East of these islands was the country he called the "Great Han," whose inhabitants had no implements of war, nor carried on a war with any one, but were content to live by hunting and fishing. This description of a people applies truly to the inhabitants of Alaska, the Esquimaux, who are a peaceable people, never having been known to have had wars of any kind.

Fusang, literally "The Land of the Mulberry Tree," is described as being situated twice ten thousand li to the east of "Great Han." By a glance at the map it will be seen that an easterly course from that part of Alaska nearest the Aleutian Islands would bring the navigator to British Columbia, but then the old Buddhist missionary may have been careless in regard to his sailing directions, or the imperial historiographer may have carelessly substituted east for southeast. "Twice ten thousand li" is figured variously between 6,000 and 7,000 miles, and that distance in a southeasterly direction from Alaska nearest the Aleutian Islands would bring the navigator on the coast of Mexico. Now, Hwui Shan's account of Fusang and its people, where he appears to have tarried some time, applies to Mexico. His particular attention was called to the fact that the inhabitants of the country had no walled cities or towns, which would be the first natural observation of a Chinaman arriving in a thickly populated country from one where everything is encompassed with a wall as in China.

Hwui Shan describes the houses of Fusang as being constructed of adobes or sun-dried bricks, similar to those of the Pueblo Indians of the present day, and then he gives a faithful description of the Mexican agave, that most useful of all plants to the native Mexican. He said they made cordage and paper from its fiber and ate the tender sprouts of its young roots. He speaks of a milk which was probably none other than the fermented juice of the maguey, the pulque of the present day, and calls the tuna, the fruit of the cactus, which we call a prickly pear, a red pear, which, if not plucked, remains on the tree throughout the season. The people had no iron, but used copper in a variety of ways, and gold was of no value. Speaking of the inhabitants, he said the children married at a very young age, which is true of the aboriginal tribes of Mexico.

The religion of Buddha was founded in Central India about the beginning of the Christian era. No Jew, Greek, Roman or Brahman had ever thought of converting any one to his religion. By them religion was considered a private or national property, with which no outsider had any business to interfere. But Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, commanded his proselytes to go forth with his doctrines and preach them in every part of the world. Thus, with religion East Indian arts were carried into China and Buddhism was eventually accepted as a religion by the Chinese, who preserve in their records accounts of journeys made by various devotees of the Buddhist religion in 385 A.D., 399, 518 and 629. These accounts are all written by the Buddhists themselves, whereas the account of Hwui Shan is chronicled by the imperial historiographer.

After the destruction of the dynasty of Tsin in 420 China was divided into two empires, that of the north and that of the south. Li Yen Chen, a Chinese historian, who wrote the history of these two empires about the beginning of the seventh century, gives an account of Fusang, and describes how the land is reached by sailing along Kamchatka, the Aleutian Islands and the coast of North America. By this route the navigator is out of sight of land but once, and that but for a distance of 200 miles. The Yuen Kin Lui Han, the great Chinese encyclopedia, gives an account of the discovery of Fusang by a Buddhist priest, who arrived in the village of King Chow on his return from a voyage to that kingdom. The article is illustrated with a picture of a native of Fusang milking a hind with white spots, its young standing near, also spotted. The picture is probably imaginary, but it is curious to note that this species of deer is found in Mexico.

We have it that Hwui Shan returned to China, that he was a missionary priest, who had been to some country far to the east, where he had left his five companions to carry out the missionary work commanded by Buddha, the founder of their religion. Whatever became of these five missionaries we can only conjecture. A thousand years have passed since Hwui Shan arrived in the village of King Chow, and related his wonderful discovery, and the prows of the Spanish caravels plough the Caribbean Sea and Mexican Gulf. They find a people inhabiting the mainland possessing a civilization nearly equal to their own. The Aztecs inhabited well-built cities, possessed written records and maps, and made paper from the fiber of the agave. Their advanced state of civilization was marred only by their abominable human sacrifices.

The Mayas of Yucatan had attained even a greater degree of civilization than the Aztecs, especially in arts and architectural science, as the remains of their cities and temples attest to this day. The Spaniards in their blind zeal for the Catholic faith destroyed nearly everything they could get their hands on, which showed the peculiar civilization of these people. Whence they got this civilization has often been asked.

The Toltecs appear to be the first of the aboriginal races who had attained any degree of civilization. They inhabited the valley of Anahuac (the valley of Mexico), built cities and temples and did not indulge any fiendish desire for human sacrifices. The Aztecs, a fierce, warlike tribe, came down from the north, desolated their cities, drove the Toltecs south into Central America and Yucatan, and took to themselves some of their arts and industries. So that we see the civilization of the Aztec was that of the Toltecs. Now we have the remains of the Mayas in Yucatan, who were evidently Toltec, and what do we find?

In the National Museum at Madrid there is preserved one of the books of the Mayas which escaped the general auto da fe of the Bishop Landa, who burned these books whenever found. The paper resembles very much the paper manufactured by the Chinese, and it consists of a long strip doubled in folds between two boards like their early books. The text consists of hieroglyphics and picture writing, which is the only thing about it not resembling the Chinese. It is, indeed, a beautiful piece of aboriginal book making.

In Mexico there existed traditions of the visit of a strange people to the country, who taught many things, and Alexander von Humboldt, in his "Views of the Cordilleras," mentions a number of surprising coincidences between the Mexican and Asiatic civilizations.

Of course, if old Hwui Shan's account of Fusang is correct, and that country is really in Mexico, his five Buddhist missionaries left there could not be expected to change the physiological characteristics of the people, though the effect of religion, education and training is evident in a single generation of our own people. Nevertheless, the Mayas of Yucatan closely resemble the Chinese. Some years ago an English company, endeavoring to start a sugar plantation in the colony of British Honduras, imported several hundred Chinaman, indentured for a number of years, to work their plantation. It was not long before these Chinamen disappeared. They had seen some of the Maya Indians, and, discovering some similarity between them and themselves, had taken to the bush with them. Among the people inhabiting the lake city of Peten, on the southern borders of Yucatan, the writer of this article discovered a Chinaman whom he did not distinguish from any of the natives, although he was generally called the "Chinaman." He was one of the survivors of the coolie traffic to British Honduras, and when questioned talked quite freely of the little he could remember of his past. He did not seem to be speculative enough to discuss any affinity between his own race and the Mayas, although he spoke their language, probably better than he did Spanish. He showed me the wooden outside door of a house which one of his countrymen had artistically painted with pigments and brushes of his own discovery and invention.

When we come to search the remains of the Toltecs, or whoever the builders of those cities were, now scattered in ruins throughout Lower Mexico and Yucatan, we find in many places the counterpart of such Buddhist temples as are found in Java and many other Asiatic countries in which the Buddhist temples as are found in Java and many other Asiatic countries to which the Buddhist religion was carried. M. Desire Charnay, in his "Ancient Cities of the New World," gives a drawing from a photograph of the "Temple of the Sun" at Palenque, and opposite, a picture of a Japanese temple. The one is almost a counterpart of the other, but Mr. Charnay limits his remarks to asking how this resemblance is to be explained, and stating that a theory might be started with respect to the probable Asiatic origin of the Toltec tribes. In his beautiful work he does not appear to have any knowledge of Fusang and its historical discoverer, old Hwui Shan, or, if he does, he ignores him. He seems to believe that the Japanese carried on a steady traffic formerly on the coast of North America, "as also by fortuitous immigrations resulting from shipwreck." Later he compares the stucco bas reliefs on the ruined nunnery at Chichen Itza to Chinese carvings. These ruins are in the true country of the Mayas.

Elephants' heads on some of the American ruins have excited the wonder of all archaeologists. Where did they get the elephant? has been the universal query of them all. And there could have been but one place they could have got it from, and that is India. If we examine a drawing of the restored palace at Palenque and compare it with the temple at Boro Budo, in Java, we will find that they resemble each other. Waldeck found the old temples of Yucatan analogous to those of the Buddhist of Pegu, Ava, Siam and the Indian archipelago, with the same kind of niches in which the cross-legged god Buddha sits in Java.

In view of all this evidence it seems that we must accept Hwui Shan's discovery as that of America—his "Land of the Mulberry Tree" as Mexico, and that his five missionary Buddhists remained among the primitive races, teaching them the arts and religion which the Buddhist first carried into China. In the thousand years which intervened between Hwui Shan's discovery and the discovery made by Columbus, the Toltecs and ample time to build such cities as we find ruined throughout their land, making use of and improving upon, or modifying the things they learned from the Buddhists.

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SWIMMING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Channel Feat—Experts in Long Distance Contests.

From Pall Mall Gazette.

There is now very little likelihood of any attempts to cross the Channel being made this year, for the weather has been so bad that the temperature of the water of the Straits of Dover is too low for long-continued swims. The latest reported aspirant for fame is an Austrian lady, now in residence at Calais, who is said to have once swum forty-seven miles. It is a great pity that Holbein was seized with illness after his Thames swim, as otherwise he would have been able to make the attempt in July, about the time the Birmingham swimmer, Holmes, failed to perform the feat. He has, however, been doing some long-distance work, and is now fairly fit. Further, he has been encouraging the art by presentation of shields to the Richmond Town and Cygnus Clubs. The latter give theirs for a 4,000-yard race in the Camberwell baths next month, while the Richmond Town decided their contest in the Thames on Monday. It was made one for endurance pure and simple, and proved a capital test of staying power. The men dived in at Teddington Lock, and swam down on the ebb tide. One swimmer early established a lead, and when he gave up at Richmond was eight minutes in front of H. R. Austin, the club secretary. The last-mentioned, however, plodded on and went as far as Richmond Lock, he thereby winning the shield.

Many years ago a similar race was decided over the same course, and then the late Fred. Beckwith, the "father of swimming," was beaten for first place by Wood, of Huddersfield, a much slower swimmer than the old champion of England. So far as memory serves, the winner went as far as Barnes. The temperature of the water on Monday was about 63 degrees, and Austin, who stayed in for close upon two hours, was fairly warm when he left the water. Of the two Holbein Shield events, that of Richmond Town seems more valuable than the Cygnus. In the one the men swim under natural conditions; in the other the surroundings are artificial and the water is heated.

So many men now go in for long-distance swimming that the Southern Counties Amateur Swimming Association would do well to found a Southern championship, and swim it annually over the Kew to Putney Bridge course. Failing the holding of a special race, extra prizes could be given for Southerners in the long-distance championship, as that event is now permanently allocated to the Thames. It would, however, be far better to have an extra race, and so encourage rising talent.

In Scotland swimmers study style far more than we do, and very pretty, indeed, are their graceful swimming competitions. That for the championship is to be held on Monday in Glasgow, and for it entries have been received from all parts of Scotland. The tests include breast stroke, back stroke, side stroke and over-arm swimming, but the popular "trudgen" stroke is apparently left out.

FEEDING RUSSIAN ARMY.

Lessons in Transport and Supplies Learned in South Africa.

From the London Standard.

The provisioning of the large bodies of troops which Russia is now rapidly concentrating at various points of her East Asiatic frontier has hitherto given the war office much anxiety; but, according to the Intendantski Journal, the ways and means of meeting all difficulties have now been found.

It is surprisingly contradictory to the generally accepted belief that Siberia, with all its natural fertility, was already in a position to feed ten times the number of its population and still spare some of its breadstuffs for Wesern export, to find that Russia's Far Eastern army must be sustained chiefly by supplies from European Russia. Hence the great central depots of reserve grain for war purposes are now being heavily drawn upon, and the contents sent both by land and sea to the Far East. The militia intendance has already engaged the services of an enormous number of auxiliary bakers for field service. Biscuit is produced in huge quantities, but will be used only for general consumption in exigent circumstances where the field bread bakeries are not immediately available. Altogether, the amply equipped field bakeries attached to the Far Eastern forces can turn out 9,000 poods (about 325,000 pounds English) of biscuit in the twenty-four hours. This provision is made, it is officially explained, in view of the commissarat difficulties expected to be encountered in Manchuria and in the province of Pe-chi-Li.

Fresh meat must also be supplied very largely from European Russia, either frozen or tinned, but preferably in the latter shape. In case of need, however, several large refrigerating establishments are to be located in a few of the Baltic and Black Sea ports, and special steamers with refrigerating holds, chartered abroad. This is a question not yet finally decided, and the difficulties of the frozen meat supply may not improbably lead to its entire abandonment in favor of the conserved system. Russia is fairly well stocked with conserved meats, and these, with dried vegetables, etc., are already being forwarded in train loads over the Siberian railway, and in shipments from this port.

As wholesome water will not be obtainable in many parts of the region in which the Russian forces will later on operate a plentiful supply of small and easily portable filters will be distributed among the troops, besides which each soldier carries a packet of chemicals for purity. These are details which the British war office might usefully note, in the light of recent revelations from South Africa.

In the Usurri and Transbaikal districts a great number of mechanical hay presses are already at work providing fodder for the cavalry. The Commissariat Intendance has now at the front en route eight complete transports, each of which consisty of 1,000 roomy fourgons, which also assist to carry the extra field hospitals and ambulances, and, when convenient, some of the field bakeries. Part of the general supplies are being shipped over sea from this port to Port Arthur and Vladivostock, and part goes by rail and river from Tcheliabinsk to the Amur.

I am informed by a military authority that the completeness and perfection of the various field services in this campaign are largely due to the knowledge acquired by the Russian military attaches lately in South Africa.

The hospital ship, as known in South Africa, has also, for the first time come into vogue in a Russian campaign. The Russian Company's steamer Czaritsa has been chartered by the Red Cross section under the direction of the Grand Duchess of Leuchtenberg.

CIRCULAR MOTION.

How to Find Out a Person's Real Weight.

From Pittsburg Times.

Suppose that some giant were stationed at the point of space where the centre of the earth is, with a string upwards of 3,000 miles in length attached to us, and were swinging us around at the end of it. This rate of circular motion is approximately 1,000 miles an hour. It is a pretty rapid swing, and the fact that on account of this rapidity we have a considerable tendency to make a long jump several thousand miles into space, must make a considerable difference in the pressure when we step on the weighing machine. If the earth were to stop its whirling some day for a short time we should all suddenly become heavyweights, and it is a question whether the ordinary weighing machine would be adequate to measure the tendency which our bodies would have to press toward the centre of the earth. It is plain, therefore, that we should weigh a good deal more if it wasn't for the giant swing given us by the planet upon which we are involuntary residents.

In order to tell our real weight it would seem, therefore, that it is necessary to calculate how much of the force of gravitation is counteracted by this circular motion and the constant tendency to fly off at the tangent. But after all this would not really indicate our weight. There is a law of physics which tells us that matter attracts according to its mass. Now, suppose that you were to take a journey off to some world that had only one one-hundredth of the mass of this one; then, when you stepped upon the weighing machine and dropped in your penny, according to that law, you would weigh but one one-hundredth of the amount indicated by the machines around Pittsburg. If you weight 150 pounds here you would weigh but a pound and a half there. You would be decidedly in the featherweight class, could repose comfortably on the hardest board, and with the same strength of limb that you now possess could leap over a ten-story building or skip across a wide river.

PRACTICAL PREACHING.

A certain minister during his discourse one Sabbath morning said: "'In each blade of grass there is a sermon."

The following day one of his flock discovered the good man pushing a lawn mower about his yard and paused to say: "Well, parson, I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short."—Chicago News.

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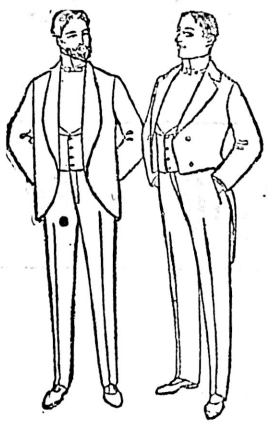

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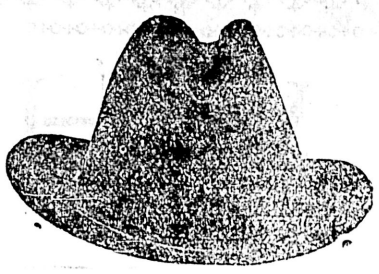

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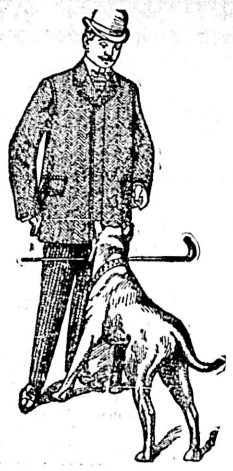

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A New Process For Its Extraction From the Sudbury Ores.

The Result Will Be Highly Beneficial to Canadian Refining Industry.

It is not often, says the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, that we have occasion to announce the invention of a metallurgical process that promises to reduce so radically the cost of producing the useful metals as does that of Mr. Hans A. Frasch for the extraction of nickel, copper and other metals from their ores and at the same time for the production of caustic soda and chlorine. For some time past we have been advised of the progress of Mr. Frasch's investigations, and on the invitation of those interested in the works we sent Mr. Joseph Struthers of the staff of The Mineral Industry, a thoroughly competent expert, to Hamilton, Ontario, to witness Mr. Frasch's demonstration of his invention and to describe it. The readers of the Engineering and Mining Journal can therefore accept with entire confidence the following description of the process and Mr. Struthers' conclusions drawn from full personal investigation of the same.

This process bids fair to revolutionize the present methods of extracting not only copper and nickel from their ores and metallurgical products, but appears adaptable as well to the winning of silver, mercury and other metals that have heretofore offered almost insurmountable difficulties to their economical extraction in the wet way.

The Nickel-Copper Company of Ontario, Limited, under whose auspices the process was shown, is controlled by the following officers: A. T. Wood, president; John Moodie, treasurer; John Patterson, secretary. The company was originally organized to mine and smelt the nickel-copper ores of Sudbury, bringing them to the condition of nickel-copper matte, and it held a contract with the Hoepfner Refining Company, Limited, of Ontario, for the treatment of this matte to produce eventually therefrom the copper and nickel contents in a metallic state. Unfortunately, however, the Hoepfner Refining Company was unable to develop its process of refining economically, and, to facilitate the solution of the entire problem, the Nickel-Copper Company took up the matter and secured the services of Mr. Hans A. Frasch for the development of a satisfactory refining process. So successful were the results obtained by him that it was decided to give a public exhibition of the process to prove its great value, and as a mark of simple justice to Mr. Frasch, in whose name the patents now stand, it should be mentioned that the success attained was due entirely to his individual effort.

The process as applied to the Sudbury copper-nickel matte is simplicity itself in idea and arrangement. Briefly outlined it consists of the electrolysis of a brine solution in such a manner that while the sodium ions are set free at the cathodes with the immediate formation there of caustic soda, the chlorine ions are liberated in the anode section containing the matte and immediately form a chloride solution of the metals present. In this way brine is electrolyzed to form caustic soda at even a less expense than with the insoluble anodes in the Catesner-Kellner or Rhodin processes, and at the same time the chlorine instead of being made into bleach is directly utilized for the formation of the chlorides of copper, nickel and iron and other metals that are in combination in the matte at the anode poles. In other words, in the ordinary caustic manufacture, to produce it economically requires the combination of the chlorine to set free to form the by-product, bleach, while in the present Frasch process the caustic itself becomes a by-product, and the chlorine combines with the metals in the matte, practically at the instant it is set free and produces a solution of metallic chlorides, that can be directly treated for the contained metals by electrolysis or chamical methods or after being electrolyzed of half its content of copper (corresponding to the supric salt), it may be used for the lixiviation of the metals in the raw matte, the copper chloride solution being in the cupric condition acts chemically as a solvent for the metals in the matte and reforms the electrolyte solution suitable for further electrolysis. Eventually the metals in the solution are recovered by electrolytic deposition, or, in the case of nickel and cobalt, the nickel is separated from the cobalt as a chemical salt by a method which Mr. Frasch prefers not to disclose at this time.

The electrical and chemical principles involved are perfectly sound and under easy control, and the mechanical side of the process calls for very simple treatment. The matte is submitted to a coarse crushing, and is then conveyed to the vats, where it is charged directly on a layer of carbonaceous material that forms the anode section at the bottom. On this layer of matte is placed a thin layer of sand, which gives a very satisfactory diaphragm for the separation of the resultant solutions of caustic soda and the chlorides of the metals. The anode section of the vat is then filled to the sand layer with a saline or a weak chloride solution from a previous operation, and the balance of the vat is filled with water or with a weak caustic solution. The passing of the two solutions from the reservoirs to and through their respective anode and cathode sections of the vats and thence to receiving tanks is accomplished mainly by gravity. The subsequent handling of the solid material which remains in the anode section after treatment consists of the removal of the upper layer of sand, which can be washed and used again, followed by the removal of the leached material, from which perhaps it might prove economical to extract the sulphur. From this outline is readily seen how cheaply the material can be handled.

This condensed description of the process embraces its important salient points and is all that can be given to the public at the present moment of writing. As soon as a few minor details have been more thoroughly protected, and the patent rights for foreign countries, already applied for, are duly obtained, a complete description in detail will appear in the Engineering and Mining Journal.

As a matter of record the following facts may be stated: The matte under treatment was of the composition: Copper, 31.8 per cent.; nickel, 14.8 per cent.; iron, 25 per cent.; sulphur, 24 per cent. The first solution from the anode section contained, in grains per liter, copper 50, nickel 43 and iron 26.6, and after the removal from this solution by direct electrolytic deposition of one-half the copper content, a second percolation through the anode section gave a solution that contained, in grains per liter, copper 50, nickel 60 and iron 35. By a further intermediate removal of the copper from the chloride solution the anode section or sections, the percentage of nickel can be raised to any desired degree. In the tests that were carried out at the works of the Nickel-Copper Company the results obtained fully reached the theoretical quantities; in fact, they somewhat exceeded them, as often occurs in electrolytic work where soluble anodes are employed. It is claimed that the entire cost of the process will be fully met by the value of the caustic soda and other by-products.

The metallurgical and chemical professions have been so deluged in recent years by patents innumerable for the extraction, refining and, one might almost say, for the creation of metals by electrolytic methods, that they are prone to view experimental results with doubting eyes, and even when claims are substantiated in a trial, not merely by laboratory experiments but on a scale sufficiently large to give results that are reasonably comparable with actual practice, even then they are still inclined to be skeptical. The exhibition of the Hans A. Frasch process in the present case, however, leaves nothing at which the public can cavil, and, like other processes, its principal name lies in the simplicity of the reactions involved and in the plain means employed to accomplish the mechanical treatment necessary.

The position of nickel in the metallic arts has become so important in the past few years for the manufacture of nickel-steel that the effect of this new process, which can produce the metal at a figure much below the present cost of extraction and refining, bids fair to revolutionize the present method of treatment. With nickel at a price of 20 or even 25 cents per pound, its use would be largely expanded, and the practical results obtainable would open up a field of utility of much value. With regard to the present status of the production and refining of nickel matte very nearly one-half of the world's supply of nickel is derived from the Sudbury deposits, which are smelted to matte in Ontario and subsequently refined in the United States. At present the United States tariff imposes an import duty of $120 per short ton of refined nickel, while the matte is admitted free, and, as a self-protective measure, the present legislature of Canada has enacted tariff laws which place an export duty of six cents per pound of nickel contained on all copper-nickel matte shipped from that country to the United States. The law will become operative as soon as refined nickel is produced in merchantable quantities in the Dominion of Canada. At first sight this measure of export taxation seems a policy almost suicidal to the welfare of the Canadian nickel companies, inasmuch as the nickel refining companies of the United States would of necessity seek the development of nickel deposits in other countries in order to overcome this additional expense to them in the cost of producing metallic nickel. On further consideration, however, the development of the Hans A. Frasch process, which, if successful, can produce nickel at a cost much below that involved in other methods, and the control of this process by a Canadian company, rather turns the scale in favor of Canadian interests, as it places in their hands the means which will affect most seriously the nickel refiners in the United States, at least so far as their nickel production is concerned, and, while it is rather hazardous to forecast the future, instead of jeopardizing Canadian interests the new laws will doubtless be of great value to the Canadian industry unless retaliatory measures are subsequently enacted by nickel-consuming countries.

The production of nickel as given in "The Mineral Industry," vol. VIII., was 3,239 tons in 1898 in the United States, all but 5 tons from imported ores or matte. The production from New Caledonia ores, refined in Europe, was 3,608 tons. In 1899 the production in the United States was 3,661 tons, of which only 10 tons was won from native ores. The production of New Caledonia has not been reported yet for last year.

WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPHY.

Pictures Taken With Light That Filtered Through a Body.

A correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, writing to that journal from Fort Dodge, Iowa, says:

Dr. J. W. Kime, formerly editor of the Iowa Medical Journal, has just made a remarkable discovery of the possibilities of photography. Dr. Kime, by his experiments, has proved that sunlight will penetrate the human tissues, and that a picture can be taken with a light that has first been filtered through the human body.

Dr. Kime's discovery was made in connection with experiments for the cure of tubercular germs by the use of sunlight as a germicide. This discovery was the result of long study on the subject of tuberculosis, and promises to be of the greatest value to the thousands of people suffering from tubercular troubles. Dr. Kime has established a sanitarium here, where scores of patients are being treated, and the value of his new knowledge is being satisfactorily demonstrated.

It is a well known fact that sunlight is the most effective germicide known. The difficulty that has confronted the scientific world has been the belief that light could not be made to penetrate the human tissues, and that, therefore, the parts suffering from tubercular affections could not be reached. Dr. Kime combated this theory and advocated that light could be made to reach the affected parts. To do this he invented a disc of colored glass for the purpose of obtaining the actinic or light rays, as differentiated from the heat rays. The light was reflected from this circular mirror upon the body of the patient.

To prove his theory that light would penetrate the body, Mr Kime began to perform some experiments in protography. In this he was assisted by G. L. Hostetler, a photographer of this city. The results obtained were of such a character as to leave no shadow of doubt as to the correctness of the theory.

The method of procedure in producing these results was as follows: The subject upon whom the experiment was to be made was taken into the dark room of photographer Hostetler, and the plates were applied with the greatest care that all rays of light should be excluded except these which traversed the body from front to back.

The reflector used in the experiment is a compound circular mirror, thirty inches in diameter, and overlaid with blue glass. It is so constructed that all the light which falls upon it is focussed upon a spot eight inches in diameter, about eight feet in front of it. Thus a very powerful blue light is brought to bear upon the part. Blue light is used on account of the high percentage of actinic rays of light in it as compared with the number of heat rays.

A transparency on glass of a valley in the Klondike region was used as the original from which the picture was to be made. This was fastened to a photographic dry plate, which had not been exposed to light, and the two were placed upon the back between the shoulder blades of a well-developed man, weighing a hundred and sixty pounds, the transparency being put next to the skin with the new plate immediately behind it. Over these were placed black paper, black cotton wadding, some large black cloths, and all were bound down firmly with black bandages. The man was then taken into the light room, and the reflector was turned upon the chest fifteen minutes. After exposure, the man was again taken into the dark room, where the plates were removed, and the picture was developed on the dry plate. The experiment, with similar results, was repeated on many different occasions. To further test the reliability of the procedure, and to insure that the picture was not produced by contact of the transparency with the plate, aided by body heat, or by some undetermined influence other than the light transmitted through the body, plates were arranged in the same manner, and for similar periods of time, without attempting to pass light through the body, and no pictures were developed upon the plate. The photographs show pictures taken through the hand, and cheek, with the same fidelity and care.

The experiment is important in the extreme, as showing the new possibilities of photography, and from a scientific point as bearing upon the possible cure of consumptives with light rays.

You see? Air never gets at the tea after it is once packed. It is exposed for the first time in your pantry. That is why **Hondi Ceylon Tea** is so fragrant.

THEATRICAL

The season has opened. Theatre-goers have seen the "Texas Steer" with all its quaint drolleries and laughable comedy, its unfortunate Minister of Dahomey, and the delegation from Texas, who applaud with their six-shooters; they have heard the tuneful "Idol's Eye," "Wang," and "The Fencing Master," and laughed unroariously at the mirth-making efforts of Messrs. Kunkel and Henderson, two of the funniest comedians that tread the boards. The solos and arias of Misses Stanton and Davis, the former already a favorite with Victoria audiences, who have admired her work in the previous visits of the company to this city, have been much enjoyed, as have those of Mr. Hallam and other leading singers of the Boston Lyrics—the season has opened, indeed.

For the coming week other good atractions are promised. From Thursday evening to Saturday night, the Neill company is to hold forth, and those who witnessed the charming comedies of this company in its last visit here know what a splendid entertainment is furnished by this well balanced comedy company. Their fine acting in "The Bachelor's Romance," made famous by Sol. Smith Russell, will long be remembered, and doubtless many of those who witnessed it when given here last will book seats early for the present performance. The bill arranged for presentation at the Victoria theatre is as follows:

Thursday—"The Jilt," Dion Boucicault's great English racing drama.

Friday—"A Parisian Romance," by arrangement with Richard Mansfield.

Saturday matinee—"A Bachelor's Romance," Sol Smith Russell's greatest comedy success.

Saturday night—"Niobe," the most delightful of uproarious comedies.

* * *

Mr. James Neill, the distinguished star of the Neill company, tells a good story of one of his earliest experiences in the theatrical profession:

"It was my first season on the stage, the manager and a member of a repertoire company, and we happened along to the town in question and asked for terms. The arrangements were entirely satisfactory and the company was billed to appear the next night. The manager was in great glee. 'We're good for a big house, sure,' he told me. 'There hain't been no good shows down here for the longest time, an' then it's buyin' day an' there'll be a passel of folks in town.'

The manager of the opera house in this little town, by the way, was an admirer of art to such an extent that he would make any sacrifice to indulge his fondness. The opening night arrived, and the demand for tickets opened very brisk. I played a small part, appearing in the first act and being killed by the villain. —I went back on the stage to don my make-up for my short appearance, in great glee. The musicians drummed out the usal overture and the curtain went up.

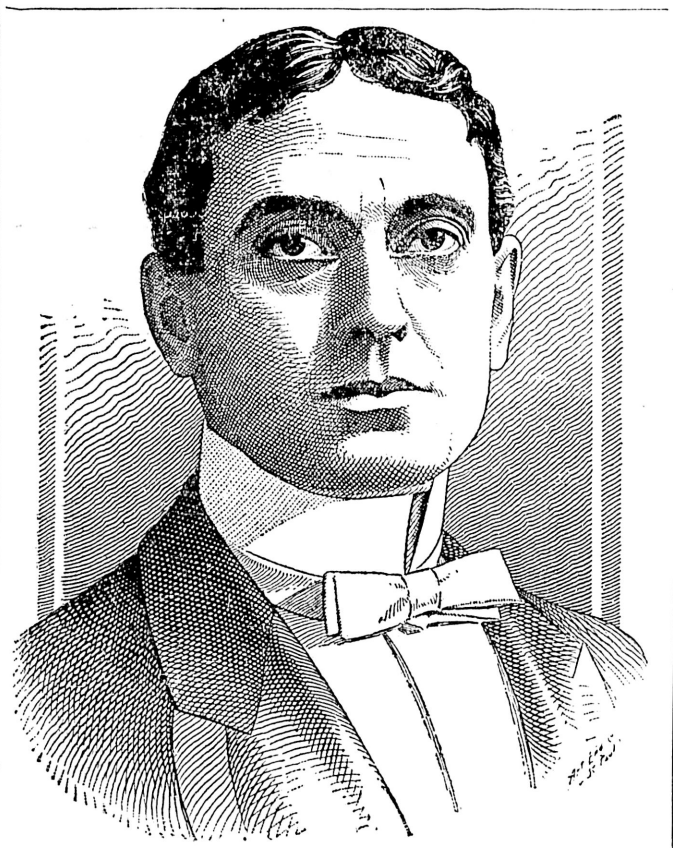
"When I came on the stage I was almost struck dumb to note the slimness of the house. There were not more than one hundred people in sight, and there had been promise of a crowd. As soon as I got through with the first act I washed up and rushed around in front. In the lobby of the theatre was a crowd of perhaps 200 people, apparently waiting to get in the theatre. Letting myself in through the box office I went in search of the manager. I found him seated in the centre aisle and hugely enjoying the second act of the play.

"'What is the matter with you?' I asked, in anything but a gentle tone. 'Why, there are 200 people out there trying to get in!'

"'Oh, that's all right,' replied the manager. 'They can't get in—I locked the door' I want to see the show myself without being bothered.'"

* * *

Miss Eduthe Chapman, the leading lady of James Neill's company, wears in one of the several fine plays presented by that organization, the favorite headgear that was worn by Edwin Booth whenever that actor appeared as Hamlet. The cherished souvenir was presented by Mr. Booth to Frederick Warde, who in turn recently sent it to Miss Chapman. She also has a shawl that was worn by Charlotte Cushman. Miss Chapman received the latter from a Madam Le Roy, who is now living in Paris, and was for years the great American tradegienne's dressing maid.



MR. JAMES NEILL.

* * *

When "Quo Vadis," which is to be given here again on October 18th—following the engagement of the Neill Company, is presented, an elaborate spectacle is promised. Managers Fred C. Whitney and Edwin Knowles have provided a gorgeous setting for the play and have employed archaeologists and antequarians in getting up the costumes and accessories. Julian Edwards has written special incidental music and an overture for "Quo Vadis." The piece has enjoyed marvellously successful runs of several months each in London, New York and Chicago, and is the only authorized version and complete production of the impressive story before the public.

The William H. West minstrels will follow "Quo Vadis," appearing here on October 5th. In organizing his present company, Mr. West, realizing the public demand for more comedy, more mirth-provoking features than have been seen in minstrel programmes in recent years, has gathered together a galaxy of burnt-cork comedians that give ample assurance in advance of an entertainment replete with mirth and clean, wholesome fun. The comedians are Lew Sully and Billy Van. The vocal corps, headed by that phenomenal singer, Richard J. Jose, augmented by such splendid voices as Manuel Romain, John P. Rodgers, Wm. Hallett, Gus Vernon and a chorus of power ful voices. The setting for the first part is said to be rich in splendor, gorgeous and harmonious in color, and withal to show extreme good taste in its artistic design. What is this season regarded as one of the strong features with the West Minstrels and which is attracting a great deal of attention and favorable comment, is the magnificent street parade, entirely new and novel, very rich in appointments and displaying a variety of wealth of out-door display never attempted by any minstrel company before.

* * *

Nearly every actor has a hobby. Richard Mansfield's is said to be horseback riding. Joseph Jefferson's fishing. James Neill, of the Neill Company, his library. Tim Murphy's, sketching; Nat Goodwin's his English country place; E. H. Sothern's antiques; William Gillette's cigars and W. H. Crane's yachting.

* * *

In the death of Belle Archer, news of whose demise was given a few days ago, the stage has lost one of its cleverest actresses. Miss Archer's performances since her early days in "Pinafore" and other pieces in which she had small parts until she began her stellar tour with "A Contented Woman," were most artistic, and latterly she has been spoken of as one of the best actresses on the American stage. She was to have appeared here during November in her new play "Jess of the bar Z."

LAWYERS' FEES.

Col. Denison Thinks the Courts Need a Lot of Reformation.

Col. Denison, the police magistrate in Toronto, gave his opinion about lawyers' fees in the courts in decidedly strong language, according to the following from the Toronto Globe of September 15:

Colonel Denison delivered an informal address at the police court yesterday morning on the value of the legal profession to the community, and in the course of his remarks said a few things about the fees and charges which figure so largely in the litigation of the present day. It all arose from a consideration of the case of John McGregor, a barrister in this city, who was charged with the theft of a sum of money from Mr. Stoneham, a client. No evidence was taken, and Crown Attorney Curry simply read portions of the correspondence which had passed between the parties.

It seems that Mr. McGregor had collected $511 for Mrs. Stoneham, and was employed by her as counsel in the suit of Stoneham vs. Robson. Of this amount she claimed to have received only $37, and she wondered where the rest had gone. As she was unable to find out, she had Mr. McGregor summoned on a charge of theft. After Mr. Curry had read the letters to the court, he stated that he did not see how he could proceed with the case, in view of what the correspondence contained. It showed that whatever money had been retained by the defendant was for legal costs. The Magistrate asked what would be done with the charge of theft.

"I think it should be withdrawn, your Worship," said Mr. Curry.

"Well, all I can say is that it is a monstrous thing that people should be deprived of their money in this manner," said Colonel Denison. "Nowadays it is next to impossible to get anything out of a suit at court after the lawyers have finished with it. Hundreds and thousands of cases have arisen within the past few years in which there has been little or nothing left for clients when the charges for lawyers' services have been paid. This thing will come to an end some day. The people will rise in their might and break down the system which permits such enormous charges."

"How is the profession going to exist?" inquired Mr. McGregor.

"I would do away with the profession altogether," replied the magistrate. "All the business now transacted by lawyers could be done just as well by the state. The fees collected are outrageous. Why can't civil business be done as cheaply as the criminal business? In this court we try to get along without making any charges for costs if we can help it, and when there are costs they are very small. Even when the lawyers have got through with a case it is by no means settled. In one court two judges will take one side, and one will take the other. In the court of appeal the judgment will, perhaps, be reversed and three judges will support the opinion of the minority member of the court below, while two will agree with the first judgement. Then it goes to the Supreme court, and the same thing will happen over again, with the positions reversed. An agitation for the blotting out of this system will be commenced before long. The people will not tolerate this forever. When some competent person takes up the question seriously and follows it to the end, reforms of a very drastic nature are bound to come."

HAPPY THO' MARRIED.

Max O'Rell Tells How to Compass This Happy Result.

In matrimony abdicate power, but always be clever enough to let your wife think that the sceptre is in your hands. She will respect you more for it.

If you want to rule your wife gently, discreetly, but firmly, show her that you have the qualities which she herself seldom possesses; broad-mindedness, freedom from prejudice and a lofty sense of toleration and forgiveness.

If your dinner is badly cooked praise your wife and damn the cook, or be content with remarking that at the club the dinner is invariably well cooked.

For weeks and perhaps months you will have a good dinner.

A husband's club is the fortress in which he can rest and rally his forces before engaging in a new battle.

Now that women have their clubs, too, the matrimonial campaign is fought on equal terms.

If your mother-in-law pays you too frequent visits neglect your wife for her and the lady will disappear like magic.

Let your wife have her own way in everything. Only draw the line at being told what is good for you. That's provoking.

Of this remain judge yourself.

In matrimony spend your time watching and fighting that terrible enemy, that awful monster, habit.

It is as difficult to be an ever interesting husband or wife as it is to be witty every day of your life.

Never impose your society on your wife when you see she is not in the mood to enjoy it and you are not in the mood to make it enjoyable.

Never lecture your wife except by diplomatic hints in a casual, conversational sort of way.

Advice is a piece of luxury thoroughly enjoyed by the one who gives it.

A lecturing husband is the king of bores.

Never moralize, never pose for a model of virtue, in fact, never make an ass of yourself before your wife, for I don't care what you think or say you are, your wife is very much better than you.

A prig is what women loathe from the bottom of their hearts.

Always be considerate, at first, especially. The happiness of your whole married life may, will, depend on the consideration you have bestowed upon your wife the first day.

Virtues and faults should go each side of the balance, and if, on any day of reckoning, the scales should incline the right way, be lenient and forgive.

Never let any one of you two take it for granted that all the wrong-doing comes from the other.

Self-conceit and self-righteousness are the dead enemies of happiness in matrimony.

Do not expect too much of matrimony. La Rochefoucauld said that some marriages are good, but that none are delicious.

If yours is good, rejoice, return thanks and remember that with all its faults matrimony has a great redeeming feature; it's respectable.

STREET CARS WILL RUN.

Attempt at St. John to Stop Traffic on Sunday Has Failed.

The attempt of the Sabbath Observance Association to stop street cars running on Sunday has failed, says a St. John, N.B., despatch. Complaints had been made against several motormen operating cars conveying passengers, and Mr. H. H. McLean, Q.C., who appeared for the company, at the police court yesterday, moved for the dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the street railway was exempt under section 1 of Sabbath Observance Act, which provided that the act should not apply to persons conveying travellers. Police Magistrate asked if travellers were not persons going a long distance.

Mr. McLean, in answer, held that persons doing "a Sabbath day's" journey came within meaning of clase one.

The Magistrate then asked how far a Sabbath day's journey was. Mr. McLean could not tell, neither could Police Clerk Henderson, one of the leading lights of the Y.M.C.A., and Dr. R. F. Quigley, a high local authority on matters ecclestical, was equally ignorant.

Finally Mr. Henderson, on reference to the police library, discovered that a Sabbath day's journey was two thousand paces, equal to three-quarters of a mile. Judge Ritchie thereupon dismissed the complaint, on the ground that McLean's point as to travellers was well taken.

ARMENIAN SHEPHERD SONG.

One by one the stars arise
In the meadows of the skies;
One by one, all white and still,
Rest my sheep on yonder hill.
Now I lay my crook away,
Toil is over with the day;
Kneeling at my frugal board,
Break the bread and bless the Lord.

Lord, look on me and on us all,
And make us blest,
And send us rest,
At this and every evenfall!

All the day, afar from me,
They have wandered wild and free;
All the day I followed still,
Rock to rock and hill to hill,
Calling down the gorges deep,
"Come ye back, my wandering sheep,"
Till at eve, I brought them home,
Safe in fold, no more to roam!

Lord, do thus much for me and all,
And when we stray,
From Thy good way,
Oh, fetch us home at evenfall!

—Frederick E. Weatherly.

The Victoria Cafe is a revelation in cook and the moderation of its charges. Six-course lunch, 25c.; dinner the same. Breakfast a la carte.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dress Goods

If you have a Dress Goods need fill it now. Our stock was never so good or prices so tempting.

Fall cloths and other plain makes have the first call, while the handsome Cheviots run them a close second. What about these prices?

48 inch Suiting in all the best shades, ...50c. and 60c. a yard.
54 inch Navy Serge .....50c. and 60c
Cheviots—pure wool—heavy weight—.....from 90c. upward.
Ladies' all wool fine Navy Serges.....60c, 75c. and $1.00
Real "Khaki" Serge—all wool—proper color, 46 inch $1.25
Ladies cloths in all shades:
48 inch $1.25
54 inch $1.75
54 inch $2.25

Flannelettes

The English kind—direct from the makers; will stand any amount of hard wear and hard washing. We have them all prices but our

32 inch at 15c. and 17c—cannot be beaten anywhere under 20c. Then we have the Wrapper Flannelette in prettier designs than ever, and plaids in all colorings.

Flannelette Embroideries New lots, new designs, new prices in all colors to suit our Flannelettes.

LACE TIES A new lot marked off yesterday in new designs and new prices.

New Winter Waists

We have the most stylish waists of the season at conspicuously low prices. Buy while the assortment of sizes is complete.

Ladies' Suits

Regular $12.00 and $14.00 kind for $6.00.

Picked up a snap by our London agent. Quite a few were sold on Friday, but we have still a good assortment left, and their price is only $6. All new styles, good material, and well made.

The New Millinery

Has had its formal introduction. On opening day we heard nothing but words of praise.

The ready-to-wear Hats are having a good run now. How suitable they are for these rainy mornings.

Since opening day we have received another dozen pattern hats. They are examples of the latest New York styles and arrived by express direct from the house that says what is what in the way of style in that city of styles.

Children's Jackets

New, nobby, well made, of good material, and cheap. Jackets that will last more than one season. Sizes to fit all ages.

WATERPROOFS For Ladies and Girls. Best English makes in the latest cuts.

Interesting Store News

ABOUT THE NEW---THE very new---Fall Merchandise. Our values are not the result of price cutting. They come about in a legitimate manner as a result of our methods and command of the markets. Our store is interesting not only because of its beauty, its newness and its originality, but also because of the extreme reasonableness of our prices.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Black Dress Goods

A great gathering. A stock from which the lover of black in dress may be satisfied. We have given the black goods the care and attention to which they are entitled.

Hosiery

To suit all buyers. From the Fine Lisle and Silk Hose for evening wear to the heaviest make of boys' hose. Our Ladies' Hose are too well known to have to say much about them. Their values are better than ever. We have this season put in a line of Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Hose that we are sure will win the approbation of every mother.

Corset Comfort

No need to sacrifice comfort to style when corset buying is in mind. Our corsets combine all these desirable qualities. How so? We handle only the worthy kinds of corsets.

Kid Gloves

Made by Dent.
Made by Eugene Jammet.
Made by Perrin Freres.

You've probably had much cause for dissatisfaction with gloves. We have, and we've done everything in our power to remedy breaks, tears, burstings and so forth, but the gloves we have now we can guarantee.

End your glove troubles by buying our $1.00 glove.

Our New Laces

Are the best value we have ever had, and the assortment more extensive. The new blacks came to hand yesterday.

The Good Kind of Linens

Ireland and Germany have sent us their best.

Beautiful floral effects in Damasks are to be found in the pure flax goods and in the cheaper grades are imitations that are just as pretty.

Our hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases, shams and table covers are exquisite examples of hand work.

Handkerchiefs

Are a fad with us. Our new stock is here—dainties, and more enticing than ever.

Laying Track By Machinery

Description of Work on the C. P. R. Columbia and Western Branch.

Mr. Dennis, Division Engineer, Tells How the Rails Are Placed.

From Railway and Shipping World.

The following description of the work of a steam tracklaying machine on the C.P.R.'s Columbia & Western branch in B.C., has been prepared by A. C. Dennis, Division Engineer of Construction. The tracklaying machine consists of a head or "pioneer" car fitted with side chutes for delivering the rails and ties on the ground ahead of the train, and having a stationary steam engine to operate the rollers in the chutes. Similar chutes or tramways extend along each side of the flat cars of the material train, these chutes being carried by brackets inserted from the bottom of the stake pockets. Ordinary flat cars are used. The chutes are connected betwen the cars, and in the bottom of each chute are live rollers being driven by a shaft extending the whole length of the train and being fitted with universal couplings between the cars. The vertical engine on the head of pioneer car drives the shafts by means of gearing and takes its steam from the locomotive. The rails are sent forward on one side of the train and the ties on the other, the ties being delivered by the chute about 60 feet ahead of the rails, while the rail chute extends about 6 feet beyond the car. The driven rollers of the tie chute have corrugated surfaces, to get a good hold on the ties, while the alternate rollers are plain and are set about 1 inch lower than the others.

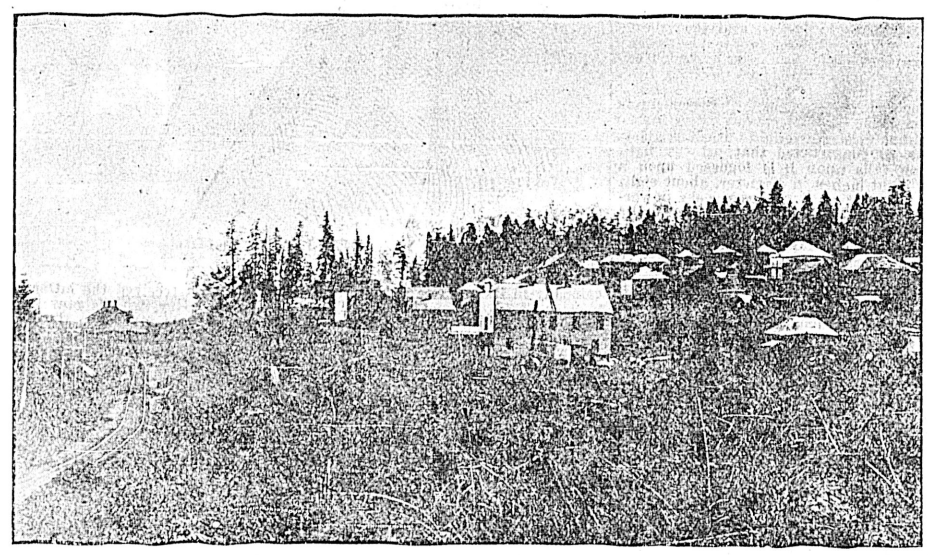
The material train is made up of the rail cars in front of the locomotive and the tie cars behind. At the material yard eight men and a foreman were employed in unloading, sorting and reloading rails and fastenings, and in curving rails. Each car sent to the front with rails was numbered with a consecutive or lot number and also marked with the initial station of any curved rails it carried, the first and last rail of each curve having the station painted on it. The cars of rails loaded for the front were trimmed with angle bars only. Spikes, bolts, tie-plates, etc., were loaded together in a separate car, which was used as a tool car as noted later.

The tracklaying train was made up for half a day's work as follows: (1) The pioneer car; (2) four cars of rails, carrying 1,000 feet of track and anglebars, or about 22 tons; (3) the engine; (4) eight cars of ties carrying 250 to 270 ties each; (5) the tool car. A pushing engine was used at the rear when required. The anglebars and some bolts were transferred to the front end of the pioneer car, which carried a sort of apron provided for that purpose. The tracklaying force proper was distributed as follows: (1) The tie line stretcher 4 feet from the track centre stakes as a guide by which to line up the end of the ties; (2) eight or ten "tie buckers," who took the ties from the end of the tie tram or chute (which extended about 60 feet beyond the pioneer), and dropped them approximately at the required spacing; (3) the tie marker,, who marked ties where rails should lie across them, and kept the spacing pole moved up as required; this pole was a piece of band iron 30 feet long, with a ring in the front end to pull it along, and having copper rivets at intervals to mark the proper spacing of the ties; it was placed just outside the tie line; (4) two men with "picaroons" lining the ties to the tie line, and at the same time squaring and spacing them according to the rivets in the pole. All this work was entirely ahead of the steel or rail gang and out of their way.

The steel gang consists of eight "heelers" and two "strappers." The strapper puts a pair of angle bars on the last rail laid, and one bolt, not yet tightened. When the next rail came he opened the angle bar with his wrench to receive the rail end. The rail was "entered," the front end dropped and rail pushed back against the expansion shim, the bolt tightened up, and bolt struck and nut started for rail just laid. This is called the "slow-heel" method, but it is believed to be just as quick as, and to give a better chance to regulate the expansion, than the common method of throwing each rail back against the one laid. By the time the first bolt is tight the conductor signaled the engineman to move ahead, and the train advances a rail length. No spiking at all was done ahead of the train. The rails were held to gauge by bridle bars, 2 to a rail length on tangents, and 3 on sharp curves. These bridles were ⅝-inch rods, flattened at the ends and turned back so that the rails were at proper gauge when the bridle was hooked under the base of the rails. There was a slot at the inside edge of the rail, through which a spike was stuck. The bridle was hooked under the line rail, a spike dropped in the slot and the gauge rail thrown in so as to clear the turned over part of the bridle; the bridle being held up and the rail pushed out it hooked itself, and on the spike being dropped in it was secured. The bridles were put on by the "heelers," who generally got them before the "strappers" could fix their joint.

On the "pioneer car" there was the engineman for the stationary engine that ran the tram rollers, and one of the train crew to give signals to the locomotive engineman by means of whistle signals from the stationary engine. There were 3 men on the tie cars throwing ties into the trams or chutes with "picaroons," one man on the tool car dropping off bolts and tie plates and two spike peddlers distributing spikes for each tie. The back gang consisted of two men lining, spacing and squaring any misplaced ties, taking off the bridles, and putting the tie-plates under the rails; 1 man picking up bridles and sending them to the front in a long narrow box over the tie trams; four or six gangs of spikers (each consisting of 2 spikers and a nipper), and finally two back bolters. This force would lay a pair of rails a minute, or sometimes a little better. It averaged 1,000 feet of track an hour; and always had to lay the four cars of steel, besides putting up and taking down the tramways or chutes before stoping for dinner. They would do the same in the afternoon. The night crew did the switching at noon, making up the material train for the afternoon, and at night brought up the loads required for the next day. Ordinarily camp cars and stock of material were within ten miles of the front. Ample motive power was necessary, so the train must be able to start quickly at each move. Two medium consolidated locomotives proved rather slow for handling the 14 loads on a grade of 22 per cent. No cars without air brakes should be loaded for the front.

The "machine," by which is meant the train equipped with the appliances already mentioned, would work on curves of 14 degrees, but not on a temporary curve of 22 degrees on which it was tried. Mr. Dennis considers that the new "tie distributer" will work when it is made stronger, and then by having two gangs of heelers the machine will lay twice the amount of track, and the train need never come to a full stop. It is possible with iron cars or rail cars to put on enough men to lay more tracks by hand than with the machine, but this is more expensive, and it is very difficult to regulate the expansion, as one strapper will steal from the next one, and the rails are dropped so carelessly for long stretches that the bolts can hardly be got in. The gauging and spiking are also done hurriedly to let the train come up, and under this system, generally speaking, the track is dropped down rather than laid.



LADYSMITH.

MARCONI IN ENGLAND.

Adoption of Wireless Telegraphy by the British Admiralty.

From the London Chronicle.

It is not surprising that Mr. Marconi and his company should be elated at the decision of the admiralty to adopt their system of wireless telegraphy on British warships.

The installation has been ordered on thirty-two vessels, and not on twenty-five only, as was previously reported. The official test took place yesterday, and that it is sufficiently severe may be gathered from the fact that each apparatus has to be tried between Portsmouth and Portland, a distance of sixty-five miles. The severity of the trial is increased by the fact that the promontory on St. Alban's Head intervenes between these two points. The company officials anticipate that the government will not rest content with the present order, but that every man-of-war will in time be fitted with the system. They point out that the efficiency of a cruiser would be doubled by this means, since, instead of being aware of events in progress at a distance of twenty miles only, the officers by the employment of Marconi's apparatus would be kept in touch with their friends sixty miles away. This would be a very distinct gain in the scouting operations for which vessels in this class are primarily destined in time of war, and it is one, moreover, which appears to have already secured recognition from most European governments.

After the naval manoeuvres, Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy! If the recent operations of our fleet have had no other result, they will at least have given us the best, and apparently the only, available system of communication without wires. Mr. Marconi and his company are naturally jubilant at the decision of the admiralty, and a chat which one of our representatives had recently with Mr. H. W. Allen, the secretary of the Wireless Telegraph Company, was both interesting and instructive. After a pardonable expression of pride at the adoption of their system on British war vessels, Mr. Allen intimated that there never was any real rivalry between Marconi and Jackson, for the simple reason that they were very good friend, and Capt. Jackson was merely trying experiments with Marconi's invention. The admiralty, of course, encouraged Capt. Jackson, but there was no chance of doing anything without infringing the patent.

"Lots of people have attempted to vary our methods," added Mr. Allen, "and have failed. In fact, you cannot have wireless telegraphy without interfering with our rights. Directly you adopt a vertical and an earth wire you infringe on the Marconi system; you cannot get on without. Nobody ever thought about wireless telegraphy till Marconi took it up. There had been experiments with electrical oscillations, but until Marconi set up a laboratory it was not known how far they could be received. At first the longest distance was forty yards, but soon Marconi extended it to two or three miles, and was then able to transmit actual words. After this things rapidly developed, until now we can send a wireless message eighty-six miles. Three years ago the greatest feat was nine miles, but now we hope to double eighty-six miles in a very short time. It is obviously a great advantage for ships to be able to communicate with one another eighty-six miles apart, but it must be of still greater use to extend the distance to 100 miles. The limit of possibility in this direction is as unknown as discoveries in any other branch of electrical science.

"The admiralty seem to be on the right lines at last," continued Mr. Allen. "Our system cannot be beaten in any part of the world. The Italian navy long ago adopted wireless telegraphy on all their warships, and they also have land installations for communication between the forts around large cities."

"What exactly have our admiralty done?"

"They have ordered our installation on thirty-two British ships, not twenty-five, as reported. The official test took place yesterday. Each apparatus has to be tried between Portsmouth and Portland, a distance of about sixty-five miles, and this is a severe test in consequence of the intervening hills of St. Alban's Head. There is also talk about fixing the system on certain land stations for communication with warships. I see it has been stated that Mr. Marconi gets a royalty of £100 for each set, but the money, of course, goes to the company. This applies to a period of fourteen years, not fifteen years."

"How will the cost work out?"

"Practically, the expense will be comparatively little, as the admiralty's own men will do most of the work--the instruments have only to be placed in position and the wire connected. The actual cost of the instruments is about £200 each, the induction coil being the principal item."

"What about other navies?"

"I believe he French navy has been experimenting with our sytsem, and the Germans have been making tests on men-of-war and Atlantic liners. They have found it of great use between Borkum Lighthouse and the lightship, twenty miles away Bremen tugs go to the lightship and information about the vessels they want for Bremen is sent to them there. They save themselves many miles by awaiting instructions in this way. We have received communications from this source, and the comical thing is that we have to pay the government fees for messages over our own system. From the lightship or lighthouse the telegrams come over the ordinary land wires. The Germans are very go-ahead in this respect. The Russian navy has been experimenting with the Popoff system."

"Has the war in South Africa woke up the government?"

"I cannot, of course, say, but the British warships in Delagoa Bay are provided with wireless telegraphy, the land installations in South Africa having been transferred to the navy. We do not expect that the government will stop at the present order for thirty-two installations, as to make the system really perfect every man-of-war must be fitted with it. The efficiency of a cruiser, for instance, would be doubled by this means, for instead of knowing what goes on twenty miles away, they may now, with Marconi's apparatus, be in touch sixty miles apart. In this way fewer cruisers will be necessary in a given area. Torpedo boats should not be overlooked. I think all craft of this sort are painted black, and in case of war it would be difficult to distinguish between friend and foe without some such sytsem. There is evidently a great future for wireless telegraphy in the navy."

BLOCK ON SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

No Freight But War Material Taken and Few Passengers—Trains Delayed.

From the London Standard.

The Sibernian railway beyond Chelyabinsk is now entirely taken up with the conveyance of troops and stores for the Russo-Chinese frontier. No goods whatever are accepted from private consignors and several of the passenger trains are closed to the public, who can only, with great difficulty, find a place even on such trains as are nominally still open to all. There appears to be considerable difficulty in working the railway, and men have been drafted from all the lines of European Russia at double wages and a daily bonus, to work on the Siberian weekly express to Irkutsk is taken on from Chelyabinsk by old locomotives, which have already done their life's work on the lines of European Russia. Under such circumstances breakdowns are frequent, and at the best the long troop trains can only proceed at a very slow pace.

Several accidents involving loss of life have already occurred, but no details are allowed to reach the public here. In Irkutsk, as, indeed, all along the railway, the prices of all kinds of food supplies have risen to famine rates, and hay and oats have more than doubled in price in the last week or so. About the real state of affairs beyond Lake Baikal, no information is procurable except the scanty outlines of official reports. It is yet too early for letters to reach Moscow, while telegrams to private persons, although treble rates have been paid on them as "Urgent," do not come to hand. In spite of a circular from the department of posts and telegraphs offering the explanation for delay that frequent storms have damaged the wires, and that repairs in summer are not easily or speedily done on account of the state of the roads, it is beginning to be suspected that a strict censorship of the wires has been enforced. This state of uncertainty more than countervails in such quarters the official telegrams of successful raids and captures and burnings of villages and outposts by Cossack volunteers and armed citizens.

The inhabitants of all towns along the Siberian railway are being compelled to provide food, chiefly rusks made of the staple black bread of the Russian people, for the soldiers who are being hastened up to the Chinese frontiers. Over a large district of Central Siberia the supply of breadstuffs is very short and in some towns famine prices prevail. This is especially the case eatward of Krasnojarsk, where the common black bread of the peasant, which sells in Moscow for two and a half to a maximum of three copecks per Russian pound, has risen to the unheard of price of 34 copecks, or ninepence per pound. It is owing to this, among other causes, that signs are already appearing of an exodus toward European Russia from many centres of Siberia.

The Nijni Fair has suffered in respect of Siberian products in consequence of the blocking of railway, road and river traffic by troops, and not more than half the usual quantity of these goods has been brought down for sale.

Pimples on the face are not only annoying, but they indicate bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them by purifying the blood.

CIVIC TELEPHONES.

Toronto City Council Investigating Cost of Owning a System.

Toronto is looking into the question of a telephone system owned by the city. The Mail and Empire of September 15 says:

In compliance with a resolution of council on the 9th inst., ordering the city engineer to prepare an estimate of the probable cost of installing and operating a telephone system for from 6,000 to 10,000 subscribers. Mr. Rust submitted the following to the Mayor yesterday:

"In preparing these estimates," he says, "I have assumed that underground work would be used in that section of the city between Bloor street on the north, the bay on the south, Spadina avenue on the west, and Sherbourne street on the east.

"The cost of installing a system for 6,000 subscribers would be approximately $675,000. The annual cost of operating, including depreciation at 5 per cent. and interest at 3½ per cent., would be approximately $120,000.

"The approximate cost of a system for 10,000 subscribers would be $1,200,000. The annual cost of operating a plant of this capacity, including depreciation and interest, would be approximately $205,000.

"These estimates are based upon a common battery switchboard, which is, I understand, considered the most modern one, and is coming into general use. I have, however, recently heard that there is in operation in a small town in Ohio what is known as the automatic system, that is, no operators are required. If this is successful it would very much reduce the operating expenses, and it might be advisable to further investigate this system."

IN THE REALM OF LABOR.

THE MOTORMAN.

THE motorman—he twists the brake,
And gives the passengers a shake.
He yanks,
And cranks,
And jumps,
And bumps,
And stops the car with vicious thumps.

He waits until you're half way on,
And then, r-r-rip! Away he's gone.
You shake,
And quake,
And slide,
And glide,
And thump some testy person's side.

And when you reach the street you wish,
He whirls his lever with a "swish!"
You slip,
And skip,
And stop,
And flop,
And to the crossings swiftly drop.

Oh, how I wish that I could "mote,"
To grasp that fellow by the throat,
And slam,
And jam,
And jar,
The car,
And hurl that motorman afar.

A sweet revenge on him I'd take—
I'd make his ride one long, fierce shake.
I'd jolt,
The dolt,
From nose
To toes,
And jerk him through his Sunday clothes
—Ella M. Sexton in San Francisco Chronicle

* * *

By a vote of 38 to 22 the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, in session last week at Ottawa, decided in favor of independent action in politics. This means, according to the resolution submitted to a referendum vote, that trade unionists will be expected to foreswear their allegiance to the old line parties and identity themselves with the advanced labor movement. Failing in this, should they appear on the platform of either of the old party's platform, they are to "be regarded with suspicion as decoys of the wage-earners."

The history of trades unions tell tales—and the tale of "Politics and Labor" is a sad one—the book and volume of which may be told in one word—"wreck." The cause—simply this: A trades union is an economic institution—a political combination, parsimonious.

Trades unions as trades unions should remain trades unions—otherwise, they perish.

Independence in politics is commendable—more: 'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished. But let it be independent and in nowise subject any one to the control of others, neither make it arbitrary or coercive. In short, let there be independence, but let it be from individual choice only.

* * *

As foreshadowed in this column, the strike of the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania hasf come. There is nothing to add beyond what the telegraphic despatches contain, unless it is this: The miners were by no means unanimous on quitting work. Since the strike, however, they appear to present a solid phalanx. It is to be hoped they will remain firm; but the chances—a cold winter staring men never too well fed and clothed—forecasts a gloomy prospect, for hunger is a sore destroyer of will, to say nothing of flesh and blood.

* * *

A sort of plebiscite vote of the unionists of Yale-Cariboo district is beting taken on the question of a straight Labor candidate for the Commons. The Rossland Industrial World says the sentiment for an independent is almost unanimous. Chris. Foley and James Wilks are mentioned as likely aspirants for the nomination.

Later.—A convention will be called.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of National Association of Street Railway Employees, held in Detroit on the 7th inst., President Mahon was instructed to draft a plan by which the local unions are to be assessed for raising a fund with which to purchase automobiles for use by street railway men in cities where members of the association are on strike.

* * *

For the third time the butchers and grocers of Toronto have failed in their attempt to quash the early closing by-law. This time it was Chief Justice Meredith and Mr. Justice Ferguson who dismissed their appeal in the Divisional court, with costs.

* * *

The government will shortly appoint enumerators to take the census next year. In all about 7,500 or 8,000 persons will be engaged, or one for each polling sub-division in Canada. In 1891 less than 4,000 persons took the census. As wages are paid according to results—or in other words, piece-work—the job of an enumerator will not amount to much when the work is divided up between so large a number.

* * *

Two hundred coal dealers, representing the province of Ontario from Ottawa to Windsor, have organized a coal association. Those interested on one side—the selling—say that the object is mutual aid and good fellowship of those in the trade. Those interested on the other side—the buying—say the object is to increase the price.

* * *

Sixty men at work in the Queen Bess mine, in the Slocan, last week protested against the cook. The management refused to discharge the culinery artist on the spot, and consequently the men struck work. A few hours later the cook was seen packing his worldly possession down the mountain side. The men took the hint and returned to work.

* * *

The Toronto Street railway company has decided to pay carmen who have worked two years on the road 17 cents an hour and to those who have worked five years 18 cents an hour. The new man will be expected to put in a two-years apprenticeship at the old rate—16 2-3 cents an hour. Street car men of Toronto first organized in 1892, but did not join the Amalgamated Association until June of last year. Previous to organizing their wages were $10 a week for a 10-hour day. Although the cars run seven days a week, a clause in the charter prohibits the company from working their men more than six days a week.

* * *

Jones—Labor creates all wealth.

Brown—Wouldn't you take more than the product of your own labor if you got the chance?

Jones—no, sir, I would not.

Brown—You go fishing sometimes, dont's you?

Jones—Yes; but what's that to do with it?

Brown—Supposing some day while your busy digging for fishworms you uncover, say a nugget worth five hundred, what would you do with it?

* * *

"Cheap labor was bad for the employer and the country. It was easy for capital to combine. Organized labor was a right and a necessary thing. There should be no rivalry between capital and labor. They should not be opposing forces to paralyze each other, but should meet to take on a combined direction for the common good."—From an address delivered by Postmaster-General Mulock on labor legislation at Ottawa, Sept. 11.

After 15 months of hard fighting the Buffalo Express, three months ago, settled its difference with the union printers. The Express now claims an increase in circulation of 15,000 copies, daily—just one-half of what it lost in circulation on account of the strike.

* * *

Whidden Graham, in taking the New York Times to task for referring to Henry George as a Socialist, implies that Mr. George was not a Socialist, but an extreme individualist, his profession of faith being: "Free land, free trade, free men."

* * *

Afte examining the books of leading iron producers, the coal miners of Alabama have accepted a reduction of 2½ cents per ton for digging coal, making their present wages 55½ per ton. Their wages are based on the prices of pig iron. The committee examining the books found that the average price netted at the furnace is under $11 per ton, and the reduction ensued without question.

* * *

The franchise on the Island of Porto Rico is based on literacy. The recent census show the number of males of voting age to be 201,071, but only 47,973, or 25 per cent., are entitled to vote, the other 75 per cent. being disqualified by the educational test.

* * *

It matters not what men may claim,
For claims don't always count;
Possession of the office is
The issue paramount.
—Chicago Record.

* * *

The following story from the London Globe is almost good enough to be told on a Scotchman:

A Devonshire landlord looking at his tenant's orchard said appreciatively, "You'll make a lot of cider this year." "Iss," replied the farmer, "Plaize heaven make a lot"—then thoughtfully, "Plaize or no, make some."

* * *

The bright little Brickmakers' Journal of Blue Island, Ill., in its last issue has this truism:

"Over in China they are murdering all foreigners. We do things different in this country. Just as soon as a pig-tailed son of China strikes town we drag our bundles of washing to him, and continue this until the Chinaman is rich enough to go back to his country and enjoy himself the rest of his days. We are a great people."

* * *

Sixty per cent. of all the ready-made clothing used in the United States is manufactured in New York, and the greater portion in tenement houses, where the deadly sweating system is practiced.

* * *

The Miners' Union has received a copy of the proposed code of signals to be used in all mines in the province. The union is requested to send any suggestions it may have in the matter to the provincial government. So far as can be learned the proposed code has the approval of the working miners.—Rossland Industrial World.

* * *

The assessment of the Cigarmakers' International Union in support of the New York strike netted nearly $70,000. Altogether about $100,000 have been sent to New York to succor the strikers.

* * *

The largest river is Time.
The deepest ocean is Death.
The most highly civilized country is To-day.
The region where no man hath ever set foot is called To-morrow.
The region where no living thing hath habitation is called Yesterday.
The greatest desert is called Life, and it hath many oases. These are called Hope and Ambition and Love and Charity and Home. And of them all the last is the most beautiful.—Ex.

* * *

The owners of the mines in the vicinity of Johannesburg, South Africa, are offering great inducements to the young Canadians, especially mechanics, to stay in Africa and work at the mines as soon as the war is over. So many Hollanders who formerly worked at the mines have left the country that there is now a great scarcity of competent hands. The managers of several companies are trying therefore to secure as many men as possible, especially British subjects, ready for operations as soon as they can get enough men to start with. £35 a month is being offered to unskilled workers to start on with a promise of increase; to mechanics is offered £40 to£45 a month.

* * *

The New York Sun preaches well, even if it doesn't practice much of what it preaches. It says: "No amount of effort to inflame labor against capital or no amount of success in so doing will affect these facts: When capital is prosperous labor is prosperous. When capital is prostrate labor is prostrate. One cannot have good or bad fortune without the other being in the same box. To strike at capital, to weaken its sense of security, or to narrow the grounds for its self-confidence is to strike also at labor."

* * *

The difficulty with the laboring man in exercising his right of suffrage is that he will not, at least does not, analyze his environments; a crowd of workingmen on political questions is very much like a boat that is about to run a race where the crew gets into a quarrel among themselves, some pull one way, some another, each with the individual idea that his stroke is best, and in devoting his efforts to demonstrate that fact he forgets all about the true end sought for, viz., winning the race.—Alaska Truth.

* * *

An Italian electrician is said to have invented an electric cartridge for use as a substitute for dynamite and other explosives. The composition used is made up of potassium carbonate and ammonium chloride, the proportions varying according to the use. The discharge is effected by the electric spark, which produces an electrolytic effect upon the chemicals. The cartridges are said to be perfectly safe until subjected to the current.

* * *

In dealing with the subject of manual training, Prof. James Robertson, who is at the head of the Macdonald-Sloyd system about to be introduced into the public schools of one city in each province, in the Exhibition number of the Farming World, says:

"Education begins with the child's life, and should continue of the right sort throughout. It seems unnecessary and wholly undesirable that the school period should be different from the years which go before and follow it in its influence on the development of some of the most important faculties. Before the child goes to school it is receiving most of its education by its senses bringing it into conscious relationship with the material world around it and by doing things with its hands. After the boy and girl leave school they are required to do things with their hands and to recognize and control their relationships to the things about them. It is too much to expect that education in the school period, while imparting information and developing the general intelligence, should have cultivated their senses to be keen and alert and to report accurately and fully on what lies all round them. That prepares the mind for frequent experiences of 'the joy of clear apprehension.' None the less should their hands and eyes be trained to obey readily and skillfully the desires of the mind. These (systematic training of the senses, of the hands and eyes, and of the mind) are some of the objects of practical and manual instruction. Manual training is a means of developing mental power, and not a short cut or a long step towards a trade."

* * *

In 1850 one person out of every 3,542 was in prison; in 1899 one out of every 855, and in 1890 one out of every 757, and the crimes represent homicide, theft and counterfeting almost entirely.

In 1894 there were 7,749 homicides; in 1895, 8,000; in 1896, 10,000; in 1899 about 12,000. From 1893 to 1898 there were 742 suicides and 150 murders in San Francisco. It is estimated that there are over 25,000 suicides in this nation annually.

Rum shops increase at a fearful rate, there being in 1899 161,483 separate places and 433,274 persons employed. Nearly all of these saloons are the recruiting shops for political corruption, which increases with each election.

In 1850 we consumed 1,000,000 kegs of beer. In 1900, with a population only two and one-half times greater, we consumed 37,000,000 barrels. In 1889 we consumed 506,076,400 gallons of liquors and wines. Seven years later we had increased the consumption to 1,189,379,448 gallons. Deaths from alcholism have increased 15 per cent. in the past twenty-five years.—From an American Newspaper.

USED TO IT.

Her Mother. You will assume a grave responsibility when you marry my daughterf. Remember she was brought up in ter. Remember she was brought up in

Her Adorer. Oh, she's pretty well used to my lap now.—London Tit-Bits.

..THE..

Islands' Agricultural

..AND..

Fruit Growers' Association

EXHIBITION

AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE,
BURGOYNE BAY, SALT SPRING ISLD.

Wednesday, 26th September, 1900.

Take the V. & S. R. R. and Steamer "IROQUOIS." Leave Victoria 7 a.m., return same evening. FARE, INCLUDING ENTRANCE TO EXHIBITION, $1.25.

C.P.N. Co., Ld., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

GYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:

AMUR.....Sept. 3, 19
DANUBE....Aug. 29 Sept. 12, 26.

At 8 o'clock p.m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

DRUNKENNESS Can Be cured.

We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago, Ill.

Vancouver Business Directory

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JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street. AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

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BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL—$2.00 per day.
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Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver. F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

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REPAIRS, alterations and all kinds of carpenter work. J. P. Burgess, 10 Broughton street. Telephone 195. a25

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CASHMORE'S 88½ Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

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M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

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NEW AND DURABLE STYLE of bamboo work at Kawai & Co., 86 Douglas st. a20

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E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.
HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of Iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and Milling supplies a specialty.

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VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LAUNDRY.
HEE GEE—High Laundry. Ironing done at short notice. 10 Store street, Victoria, B. C. s1
SING CHUNG—Palace Laundry and Employment Agent. 43 Store street, Victoria B. C. s1

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VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

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VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor. a20

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YOKOHAMA & CO.—Japanese Merchant Tailors. Suits made to order for ladies and gentlemen. 114 Yates street, Victoria, B.C. s11

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

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E. F. GEIGER, Sanitary Plumbing, Gas and Hot Water Fitting. Tel. 226.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS.
MARINE IRON WORKS.—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pocoes, Koronas, Primos, Etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.
Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
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STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885, 114½ Yates street.
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SCAVENGERS.
ED. LINES, General Scavenger 236 Yates street—Yards, Etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.
PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOR GOOD VALUE—Go to the Old Country Boot Store, 91 Johnson street. a18

THE WELLINGTON COLLIERY COMPANY
LIMITED LIABILITY.
NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 31st August, 1900.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY. CO.
NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 31st August, 1900.

Removal

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE has removed to No. 88½ Douglas Street. All kinds of books bought and exchanged.

NOTICE—We, the undersigned, intend to apply, within thirty days, to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease (or purchase) a piece of land on Porcher Island, situated about 8 miles from Refuse Bay to the northeast containing about 80 acres. A. Anderson & Co., Porcher Island. a30

Kwong On Lung & Co.,

Importers and dealers in rice, tea, opium, groceries and provisions, has removed from 32 to 45 Cormorant street, Victoria, B.C.

Handy List ..OF.. Victoria Hotels.

HOTEL DAWSON—65, 67, 69 Yates street. Wm. Jensen, Proprietor.

OAK BAY HOTEL—Oak Bay Park, J. A. Virtue, Proprietor.

HOTEL DALLAS—Dallas Road, Mrs. M. Walt, Proprietress.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ld

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 51.—Taking Effect June 15th.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday, at 7 a.m., Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:30 o'clock p.m. or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, every Sunday at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, and Skagway at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Freight Agent.
C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

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..ATLANTIC.. STEAMSHIP LINES

FROM MONTREAL.

ALLAN LINE.
Tunisian ..... Oct. 12
Numidian ..... Oct. 20
Corinthian ..... Oct. 27

DOMINION LINE.
Cambroman ..... Oct. 6
Vancouver ..... Oct. 20
Dominion ..... Nov. 3

BEAVER LINE.
Lake Ontario ..... Oct. 5
Montford ..... Oct. 12
Lake Champlain ..... Oct. 19

FROM NEW YORK.
Californian ..Allan S. Line ..Oct. 6
State of Nebraska .. Allan State Line ..... Oct. 13
Campania ..Cunard Line ..Oct. 6
Etruria ..Cunard Line ..Oct. 13
Oceanic ..White Star Line ..Oct. 3
Teutonic ..White Star Line ..Oct. 10
St. Louis ..American Line ..Oct. 3
New York ..American Line ..Oct. 10
Friesland ..Red Star Line ..Oct. 3
Southwark ..Red Star Line ..Oct. 10
Columbia ..H. A. Line ..Oct. 4
Kaiser Wilhelm ..N. G. L. ..Oct. 2
Auguste Victoria..H. A. Line..Oct. 11
Frederick der Grosse ..N. G. L. ..... Oct. 4
Ethiopia ..Anchor Line ..Oct. 6
City of Rome..Anchor Line ..Oct. 13

Passengers ticketed through to all European points and prepaid passages arranged for.

For reservations and all information apply to

W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. SS. Agent, Winnipeg.
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MINING BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS

ATLIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE White Pass and Yukon Route

PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,

BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON RAILWAY CO.

THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON.

Two first-class trains daily between Skagway and White Horse, Y. T. At White Horse direct connections are made with the twelve fine river steamers of the

Canadian Development Company Ld

Affording daily service to Dawson and other Yukon River points. Freight and baggage, if routed via the WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE to destination may be bonded through YUKON TERRITORY to ALASKA POINTS on LOWER YUKON RIVER, also through ALASKA via Skagway from BRITISH COLUMBIA and YUKON TERRITORY or vice versa, WITHOUT payment of DUTY.

For rates and full particulars apply to

S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Skagway, Alaska, and Seattle, Wash.
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co Ld

Notice to the Public

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 10.

SS. "ISLANDER"

Will leave for Vancouver from the OUTER WHARF, at 7 a.m., instead of from the Inner Wharf.

Outer Wharf car leaving Government Street at 6:45 will connect with steamer.

Victoria, June 4th, 1900.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry Co.

SCHEDULE FOR "CITY OF NANAIMO"

VICTORIA COMOX ROUTE.

Commencing Monday Aug. 20, 1900

Leave Victoria Monday, 7 a.m. for Nanaimo calling at Fulford, Ganges Harbor and Fernwood.
Leave Nanaimo Tuesday 7 a.m. for Union Wharf and Comox, calling at Big and Little Qualicum, Hornby and Denman Islands.
Leave Comox and Union Wharf Tuesday 11 p.m. for Nanaimo direct, connecting at Nanaimo with steamer "Joan" and E. & N. train.
Leave Nanaimo Wednesday 7 a.m. for Victoria, calling at Fernwood, Ganges Harbor and Fulford.
Leave Victoria Thursday 7 a.m. for Nanaimo, calling at Fulford, Ganges Harbor and Fernwood.
Leave Nanaimo Friday 4 a.m. for Union Wharf and Comox direct.
Leave Comox and Union Wharf 11 a.m. Friday for Nanaimo, calling at Denman and Hornby and Big and Little Qualicum.
Leave Nanaimo Saturday 4 a.m. for Victoria calling at Kuper Island, Vesuvius and Burgoyne.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

White Horse.

YUKON TERMINUS OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY.

All steamers plying to and from Dawson and other places on the River Yukon and its tributaries must make White Horse their terminal point.

The townsite is beautifully situated on a level tract of land on the west bank of the Yukon River and just below the celebrated White Horse Rapids, around which all goods have been hitherto transhipped from the steamers on the upper river to those on the lower river.

Lots are now on the market.

Plans of the townsite can be seen and prices and all information regarding the same can be obtained at the office of the udersigned, at

36 Fort street, Victoria.
Corner Pearl and Second Streets, Atlin City.
Front Street, Bennett.
Corner First Avenue and Main Street, White Horse; and also at the office of

Sander & Haynes, corner Pioneer Square and First Avenue South, Seattle, Wash.; and also at the office of

J. J. BANFIELD, 607 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

J. T. Bethune,

WHITE HORSE, GENERAL AGENT.

Victoria, Seattle Route.

Alaska Steamship Co.'s

FAST

SS. ROSALIE

GEORGE ROBERTS, Master.

Leaves the "Kingston" wharf for Port Townsend and Seattle, Daily, except Saturdays, at 8:00 p.m., returning leaves Seattle daily except Saturday at 8 a.m. arriving at Victoria at 3 p.m.

Connects with Great Northern and Northern Pacific for all points East and South.

For full particulars, apply to

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.
No. 100 Government Street.

Hotel Point Comfort

PLUMPERS PASS,

MAYNE, B. C.

Excellent accommodation for sportsmen; game plentiful; salmon fishing. Rates $1.50 per day, $10.00 per week.

W. H. MAWDSLEY, Manager.

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You! No matter who you are, how old you are, or what experience you've had, you can make more money than you're making now, selling our forthcoming book, "The Canadian Troops in the South African War." It will SELL ITSELF! Nearly every town has furnished troops for the Boer war. All have relatives or friends among the brave boys fighting under the British flag on the "Dark Continent." All are intensely interested in the great struggle there. All will want this book. Only one of its kind. Written by a celebrated military authority. Authentic and right up to date. Finely printed and illustrated. Send 50 cents for Handsome Prospectus, which you can use instead of a complete book ($1.75 to $6.00) to take orders with. Prospectus costs us $1.50, and we want to send it only to those who mean business. Can return Prospectus whenever you wish and get money back, or amount will be credited on first order. SEND TO-DAY. E. L. RUDDY & CO. Freehold Bldg., Toronto, Can.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamships Walla Walla, Umatilla, City of Puebla and Queen, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave Victoria, B. C., 8 p.m. Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 11 a.m., Sept. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Oct 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA
Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

QUEEN—Sept. 12.
COTTAGE CITY—Sept. 27, Oct. 12, 27, Nov. 11.
CITY OF TOPEKA—Sept. 2, 17, Oct. 2, 17, Nov. 1.
AL-KI—Sept. 7, 22, Oct. 7, 22, Nov. 6.
And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City or Queen will leave Victoria for Alaska at 6 a.m., Sept. 13, 28, Oct. 13, 28, Nov. 12.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf St., Victoria.
TICKET OFFICE—618 First Avenue, Seattle. E. W. Melse, Ticket Agent.
H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle; C. W. MILLER, Asst. Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., S. F.

OCEANIC Steamship Company.

S. S. MOANA, sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney on Wednesday Oct. 3, at 8 p. m.
S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, Oct 17, at 2 p.m.
Line to Coolgardie, Australia and Cape Town, South Africa.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

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75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

S. S. Victorian

Arr. Daily. 4:15 a.m. Lv. Daily. 9:00 a. m.

C. WURTELE, General Agent.

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81 CORMORANT STREET.

Importers and dealers in Japanese Fancy Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

LOW WATER
—ON THE—
Yukon River
and still falling

DO NOT BUY
THROUGH TICKETS.

It costs the same, and buying from point to point you are enabled to take first steamer, as well as taking advantage of any cut there may be made in rates.

BOOK LOCALLY.

Hotel Dawson

65, 67, 69 YATES STREET.
VICTORIA B. C.

This most centrally located Hotel is now under the management of Mr. Wm. Jensen, for over twenty years proprietor of the Occidental and Hotel Dallas, Victoria; will be pleased to meet his numerous old and new friends at the new stand, where a first-class meal for 25 cents will be served.

Rates, per day, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, according to rooms.

NOTICE.

MEN WANTED

Five hundred white miners and mine laborers for the Wellington, Extension, and Comox mines. Apply to the managers of the said mines.

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in large and small amounts on improved real estate....

Swinerton & Oddy, 106 Govt. St.

Dodwell & Co. Ltd., Victoria Route

S. S. VICTORIAN

Speed 17 knots. Tonnage 1504.

TIME CARD NO. 9, EFFECTIVE 1st SEPTEMBER, 1900.

SOUTH BOUND—Daily, Except Monday.
Leave Victoria ..... 9:00 a.m.
Arrive Port Townsend ..... 11:30 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend ..... 11:45 a.m.
Arrive Seattle ..... 2:40 p.m.

NORTH BOUND—Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Seattle ..... 10:30 p.m.
Arrive Port Townsend ..... 1:00 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend ..... 1:15 a.m.
Arrive Victoria ..... 4:15 a.m.

Making close connection at Seattle with all trains for the East and South.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., AGENTS, 64 Government Street.

BILL'S COURTING.

From Forest and Stream.

Bill was Hogarth's eldest son. As I have had occasion to remark before, he was a big, red-haired, red-bearded giant, slow of speech and bashful to a painful degree. He was a simple child of nature—a big, over-grown boy—the kind of a man that never grows old. Sooner was the same kind of a dog.

Bill's age was anywhere from thirty to thirty-five. No one seemed to be very well posted on this subject. Old Hogarth's information was rather vague and indefinite.

"Don't know," said he, "jest how old Bill is. He's somewhar 'round thirty more or less. Can't say which. Y' see, they was one or two what come afore him an' died. An' they come so fast in them days, me an' the old woman sort o' lost track on 'em, an' never could zactly place Bill, nohow. Can't see as how it makes much difrunce, 'cause he won't live no longer from knowin'."

"Bill," said I, "you ought to get married and have a home of your own. Have you never thought about it?"

Bill blushed like a school boy.

"Onct I did," he replied, grinning sheepishly. "I got all I wanted that onct, an' I reck'n me an' no gal ain't goin' to jine hands right away in a hurry. As dad sez, 'Wimmin's queer.' He's bin married a long time, an' had a hull lot o' kids an' sperience, an' of he ain't f'milyer with their trail by this time 'tain't likely I sh'd know much 'bout the bizness. 'Tain't my line, nohow, marryin' ain't. I only tried onct, an' that was more'n nuff fer me.

"I sez to myself, as you was jest sayin':

"'Bill,' sez I, 'hit's 'bout time you was a-hitchin' up with some gal an' gittin' married,' sez I.

"'Twas in the spring o' the year, when a feller gits kind o' restless like, an' I'd bin doin' some loggin' in the winter, an' had a leettle money saved up—mebbe sixty or seventy dollars—so I thought 'twas as good a time 's any fer huntin' up a gal, as they was no tellin' how long my pile would last, an' I hitched up an' druv to Peshtigo.

"They was a hull lot o' loggers in Peshtigo, spendin' their money an' gittin' drunk, an' raisin' the devil gener'ly. I put up at a hotel an' begun lookin' 'round fer a likely gal fer to sot up to. Seein' 's I was a-courtin', I thought I'd put on a leettle style, so I bought a bran' new pair o' shoes an' a pair o' red socks. My! but them socks was red—redder'n my hair, b'gosh, an' that's some red.

"Waal, 'twarn't till next day I 'spied the gal. I went into a eatin' house to git some grub, an' thar I seed her. She was waitin' on the men what was eatin', an' a-sassin' of 'em plenty. She had the reddest hair I ever seed, barrin' my own, an' was freckled as a turkey egg. She was a right smart size fer a gal, an' had a deep voice. I sot over in a corner an' watched her, waitin' fer the men to git out so's I could have a clear trail to work on. While I was sittin' thar a-waitin' an' a-wonderin' how to begin my courtin' them new shoes begun hurtin' an' burnin' like fire. I stood it's long's I could, an' then I jest naterly pulled 'em off an' sot thar with them red socks more'n loomin' up. They certainly was red, an' no mistake.

"Bimeby most the men left, an' the ones what stayed was too drunk to notice much, an' the gal come over to me.

"'Waal,' sez she, sort o' snappy like, 'what kin I do fer you?' sez she.

"Thinks I, 'I'll have t' say somethin' perlite,' so I up an' sez 'That's purty hair o' yourn,' sez I.

"'None o' yer lip,' sez she, 'or I'll have you thrown out. People what lives in glass houses shouldn't throw no stones,' sez she.

"'I ain't throwin' no stones,' sez I; 'I meant what I said, an' I reck'n I orter be a good jedge, 'cause my own hair is sort o' reddish.'

"'Go 'long!' sez she; 'ef y' want some grub say so or else git out. I ain't got no time fer foolin'.'

"Not knowin' what t' say, I sez, 'Give me some grub,' and she went arter the grub.

"'She's got sperit,' thinks I. 'But sperit 's all right. Dad's old woman's got a heap o' the same artickle, an' dad's managed t' git on somehow. I guess she'll do.' Jest then she come back. She sot the grub down with a bang, an' started t' go.

"'Let's talk,' sez I.

"'Bout what?' sez she.

"''Bout gittin' married,' sez I, not knowin' what else t' say.

"'What y' givin' us?' sez she. 'For ever sakes, what do y' mean, anyway?'

"'I mean what I say,' sez I. 'Let's talk 'bout me 'n' you gittin' married,' sez I.

"'Go 'long,' sez she. "You've bin drinkin',' sez she.

"'I ain't nuther,' sez I. 'I mean every dern word I say.'

"'You're crazy then,' sez she, laffin' at me.

"'No more'n you be,' sez I, gittin' my dander up. I jest naterly hate to be laffed at.

"'You're a queer un,' sez she. 'My what red socks!' sez she, lookin' at my feet. 'They're redder'n yer hair. Be them yer courtin' socks?'

"''Skuse me,' sez I, feelin' purty cheap; 'I plum forgot my shoes was off. an' I tried t' pull them new shoes on, but I'll be cussed ef they'd go on. They'd shrunk up or my feet had growed bigger, I never could tell which, 'cause I ain't tried t' git 'em on since. Anyhow, I couldn't no more'n git my big toe inside 'em, an' she stood thar, laffin more an' more.

"'Dern the shoes,' sez I, gittin' r'iled. 'The question is, will you marry me, red socks an all?'

"'What y' want to marry me fer?' sez she.

"''Cause I come here t' find a woman,' sez I, 'an' you're her. An' cause you've got spesit an' are large, an' 'cause you've got sech red hair, like mine,' sez I, thinkin' I had her fer keeps.

"'You're guyin' me,' sez she, an' before I could say I warn't she up with a big dish of boiled cabbage an' squashed it over my head so hard the dish broke An' then she ran out the room, laffin' fit to kill.

"I dug the cabbage out my hair, an' picked up my shoes, an' went out an' hitched up, an' druv hum. I sorter laid it to them red socks, but I ain't hankered arter no wimmin since. Guess I'll git 'long all right by my lonesome. Dad's right. Wimmin's queer.

"Guess we might 's well turn in of we want t' git up early in the mornin'. Hope I ain't talked too much."

"Not enough, Bill," I made answer. "But it's getting late so we might as well call it a day. Good-night, and don't forget to call me early." And then we turned in.

Dear old simple-minded Bill. I envied him many things, but most of all his honest simplicity, and his contented mind. Bill was a gentleman. The very best of them all—one of nature's gentlemen.

PULLED THE WRONG TOOTH.

Portland Dentist Is Sued For $1,000 Damages by One of His Patients.

From Portland Oregonian.

E. P. Mossman, a dentist, is the defendant in a most unusual style of damage suit, brought by Mrs. E. E. Wood, who avers that the doctor failed to replant a sound tooth which he pulled out while engaged in extracting a diseased one, thus causing her to sustain damages to the extent of $1,000, which she seeks to recover. The complaint was filed in the State Circuit court yesterday by J. R. Stoddard, attorney for the defendant, and it contains a very full recital of the practitioner, which he will no doubt deny in his answer.

The plaintiff begins by stating that on January 30, 1900, at the office of defendant, the plaintiff employed defendant to extract her left inferior first molar tooth, the crown of which was visibly decayed, and the defendant did attempt to extract the tooth, but broke the crown off the tooth, leaving its two roots in their sockets, and rendering their removal more difficult and painful.

The plaintiff further avers that the defendant unskillfully and carelessly extracted one of the roots, causing plaintiff great and unnecessary injury, pain and suffering, and negligently failed to extract the other root, and omitted to inform her thereof.

While the defendant was so engaged the plaintiff says he did of his own volition and without her knowledge or consent, take out the tooth next to the first molar tooth, namely, the second bicuspid, which was sound and in all respects normal.

The defendant, it is stated, should have properly prepared the bicuspid tooth and returned it to its socket, and replanted the same, which might, it is alleged, have been successfully done, but the defendant, knowing this fact and being aware that it is necessary to successful replanting that the tooth be returned promptly, omitted to tell her he had extracted the bicuspid tooth, and dismissed her from his office wholly in ignorance of the occurrence. The plaintiff says she subsequently ascertained from other persons that she was minus this tooth, and then called upon the defendant and asked for and obtained it, and at once delivered it to Dr. S. J. Barber, and employed him to replant it. This, plaintiff states, was performed, but owing to the delay, six and one-half hours having elapsed since the tooth was removed, its successful implantation was rendered more difficult and doubtful, and the operation more painful, and if the tooth has been successfully replaced, the plaintiff has no knowledge sufficient to form a belief, and if it has, it is dead and the period of retaining its place has been materially shortened, its utility impaired, and its natural luster destroyed; also that its liability to produce disease, pain and disorder has been increased, and its value much diminished. By reason of these acts the plaintiff alleges she has suffered unnecessary pain of body and mind, and has been physically injured and damaged, and that the injury resulting from the extraction is permanent.

MAX O'RELL'S STORY.

Where Did Mr. Johnson Spend His Sunday in Paris.

My husband's favorite anecdote, says Mrs. Blouet, in London Answers, is one that turns upon his favorite subject—the amazing ignorance of one nation concerning another. He tells the story in this way:

"Being invited to take part in a meeting convened in a church in an important American town, for the purpose of discussing how Sunday should be spent, I consented to go—not to tell the meeting how the day ought to be passed, but to say a few words about it is spent in Paris.

"The proceedings opened with prayer, after which followed an anthem. When it was over an influential inhabitant of the town rose and ascended the pulpit stairs.

"From that commanding eminence he proceeded to attack all non-Sabbatarians, specially singling out my compatriots: 'I spent one Sunday in Paris and was shocked at the sights of low immorality everywhere.'

"I never heard my poor, dear country pitched into so. The speaker glared at me as I sat quite harmless in my pew.

"When he had said his say I was asked to speak, and never did I feel more eager to be heard.

"Having reached the exalted rostrum, I told the congregation how sorry I was that their townsman should have had such a bad time in Paris, but I thought that had he spent Sunday in some respectable place he would have been spared all those shocks. Pulling a very long face and picking out Mr. Johnson (for such was his name) with my eye: 'Where did my friend spend that Sunday in Paris?' I asked. 'In the Louvre, that is crowded with Parisians of all grades every Sunday—honest folk who feast their eyes on glorious creations of the great masters? He would have seen no immorality there. There are concerts every Sunday afternoon, where music by the best musicians is listened to with rapt attention by masses of quiet, respectable Parisians.

"'Dis our friend patronize one of these concerts, he would have seen no immorality there. Where did he go? We all know that great whites have their black spots, and if you make careful inquiries you can find them out, no doubt. It is evident to me that our friend did not spend that Sunday in church, though we have churches in Paris. Where did he go?'

"I came down from the pulpit, while about 20 men, forgetting, I am afraid, that they were in church, rose in the seats, and asked: 'Mr. Johnson, where did you go?'

"Three years later I again visited that American city, and I was told that Mr. Johnson decided to try for election to the senate, and one day after he had been addressing a meeting of the electors, these latter were asked if there were any questions they would like to put to the candidate. From a hundred paire of lips at once came the question: 'Where did you spend that Sunday in Paris?'"

HYPNOTIST'S MISTAKE.

Caused an Innocent Man's Arrest on a Charge of Murder.

From New York Times.

"Help, quick! I've located the murderer of Katie Schram!" shouted a wild-eyed man who rushed into the Coney Island police station yesterday morning. Capt Driscoll, in his private office, heard the outcry and ran out. The stranger had hair that hung almost to his shoulders and a long beard. His clothing was shabby, but he had a high, intelligent forehead.

The captain shouted for his detectives. Not one responded, and a quick search showed that the only policeman in the house was James Tisdale, a negro. Tisdale is a regularly appointed policeman, but he has found the duties of doorman more congenial than keeping in check the disorderly elements of another race, and he was at that moment sweeping out the building.

"Get a revolver and night stick. Go with this man and bring in the murderer," commanded Driscoll.

The stranger then restrained his excitement long enough to say that he was Prof. Ernest Twigler, forty-four years old, of 440 Pacific street, Brooklyn, and a moment later he and Tisdale, who slipped the overalls from his uniform, started on a run in the direction of the beach, eager for glory and gold.

At this moment Robert Holmes, a painter who had just come from Sweden, was sitting at one of the clamboats hauled up on the shore near the old iron pier. His flaxen hair waved in the breeze, and his mild blue eyes beamed with pleasure as he sniffed a bowl of spicy clam chowder which he was slowly absorbing. Tisdale and Twigler emerged from the shadow of a near-by frankfurter stand. The professor pointed to Holmes, and in an instant Tisdale had him by the collar. He jerked him to his feet and jammed him against the coal box at the stern of the clamboat. Seeing then that he would make no resistance he led him away to captain Driscoll. He said he was thirty-three years old and lived at 85 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn. He muttered a few words and then stopped abruptly as a question was put to him. Not another word could be got out of him, and Capt. Driscoll ordered Tisdale to hale him forthwith before Magistrate Voorhees in the police court.

First the prisoner was led before Major Cooney, the clerk of the court, who has held that position for twenty-five years in New York and Brooklyn, and Tisdale asked him to draw up a complaint of intoxication against Holmes. As the man was clearly sober the clerk refused to do it, and Tisdale, very angry, said he would complain of him to the magistrate.

The policeman with his prisoner and Twigler passed on to the bridge and the colored man said that he wanted to have the Swede held on a technical charge so that they could bring the murder home to him.

"Where's your evidence?" said the magistrate.

Tisdale was about to reply when Twigler interrupted, "Oh, I have it all," he exclaimed. Then, as he began to speak, the spectators pressed to the front.

"I am a hypnotist," continued Twigler in solemn tones, "and I have been working on the Schran case to get the $1,000 reward. I dreamed of the murderer, and when I saw this man walk past me this morning I knew him for the murdered of Katie Scharn by the clothes he wore and by the pipe he was smoking. As he walked away from me I shut my eyes—so—and held my hands over them, and then I saw that he was really the man. I turned around and followed him till I saw him sit down and then I went to the police station."

"I think you're insane," said Magistrate Voorhees.

The professor became furious at this in a moment.

"I'll have you and all the clerks in this court removed," he cried.

Court officers seized him and a laugh arose in the room, in which the magistrate himself joined. Then he told Holmes he could go, but the man didn't understand. It began to dawn upon him, however, that Twigler was responsible for his troubles, and he suddenly made a rush for him in the courtroom. The court officers interfered and the magistrate ordered that both men leave the room. They were taken outside and escorted a block in different directions and then turned lose.

Tisdale will find in his defeated ambition to arrest a murder an additional reason for keeping close to his headquarters, for the story of how he did not capture the Scharn murderer will long be told on Coney Island.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

Will the Same Stockings Fit the Ladies of Britain and United States.

For a time there was fear that Consul Halstead's report telling of the difficulty American women experience in fitting themselves with British hosiery would break up the secret Anglo-American alliance we have all read about, but happily that calamity has been averted. Explanations have been made and a modus vivendi arranged.

As everyone interested in feminine hosiery will remember, Consul Halstead asserted in one of his official reports that American women could not wear British stockings because said stockings were too ample at the foot and ankle and too constricted at important points between the shoe-top and the knee. This, of course, left the inference that English women are "beef to the heel," a fine thing for strength but not consistent with the double curve and swell demanded by the canons of beauty.

The London Daily Telegraph comes gallantly to the defense of England's fair ones and declares first, that the manager of the greatest firm of boot importers in New York testified that there is no difference between the typical foot of an American or English lady. A London dealer in hosiery is quoted to the effect that American customers are not displeased by the "turn of the heel" in the products of Nottingham, Derby or Balbriggan, but what they want is something long drawn out. They demand a stocking of the sort once known as "opera length." As the hosier expresses it, the American woman delights most in hosiery constructed after the manner of the tights of the pantomine boy. Why this is so, heaven only knows, but it is a fact—if we are to believe the reputable London Daily Telegraph—and as it is a fact, American women are not disposed to look with favor upon the knee-deep stockings of their British cousins. The ankle has nothing to do with the case and as to any other essential conformation, the Telegraph unblushingly avers that English women are not afraid of fair comparisons.

Then this well-posted authority goes on to say that American women are perhaps smaller boned and less robustly built than those of England, but it is because the former are not as fond of outdoor exercise and are permitted to partake too freely of cake, candy and ice cream. Again, the American women pinch their feet while the maids and matrons of old England frankly wear shoes large enough to admit of comfortable locomotion.

Of course, those of us who lack the advantages and opportunities afforded by travel and have not visited London at the height of the season, will have to take the word of experts like the editor of the Telegraph and Consul Halstead. If the question is only one of length, the British manufacturers should have no difficulty in overcoming it, but we should like to hear further from Consul Halstead on the subject. He seems to be a loyal American and if anybody can demonstrate the superior symmetry of American feminine hosiery, he can.

GREW WITH THE COUNTRY.

"I suppose," remarked the facetious boarder, "you have a cow that gives condensed milk." "No," replied the intelligent farmer. "I did have, but when this glorious expansion struck the country it struck her, too"—Philadelphia Press.

How does your new bookkeeper suit you? As a bookkeeper he's great, but as a human being I don't take to him.—Chicago Record.

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GRAND WORK FOR HUMANITY

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Get Munyon's Guide to Health and Cure Yourselves with a 25-Cent Remedy—Positive and Permanent Cures for Catarrh, Rhumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Troubles and All Special Blood and Nervous Diseases.

Mr. Frederick Elisha Lawrence, Chater P. O., Manitoba, formerly a resident of Toronto, says: "From the age of 10 or 12 years I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia. I tried various remedies and treatments; in fact, everything I could hear of, but to no purpose. I went to Toronto seeking medical advice. I determined to try the Munyon Remedies. After two weeks' treatment my symptoms all disappeared. I feel now perfectly well; in fact, I am a wonder to myself and all my friends. I am gaining flesh and strength, and am in the most buoyant spirits. I am indeed grateful and hope that this testimonial may be the means of inducing others to seek the same treatment as I did."

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A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any

THE VAGABONDS.

In the beginning God made man
Out of the wandering dust, men say,
And in the end of his life shall be
A wandering wind and blown away.

We are the vagabonds of time,
Willing to let the world go by,
With joy supreme, with heart sublime,
And valor in the kindling eye.

We have forgotten where we slept,
And guess not where we sleep to-night;
Whether among the lonely hills
In the pale streamer's ghostly light.

We shall lie down and hear the feet
Walk in the dead leaves restlessly,
Or somewhere on the iron coast
Learn the oblivion of the sea.

It matters not. And yet I dream
Of dreams fulfilled and rest somewhere
Before this restless heart is stilled
And all its fancies blown to air.

Had I my will! . . . The sun burns down
And something plucks my garment's hem;
The robins in their faded brown
Would lure me to the South with them.

'Tis time for vagabonds to make
The nearest inn. Far on I hear
The voices of the northern hills
Gather the vagrants of the year.

—BLISS CARMAN.

A MIDNIGHT CATASTROPHE.

A tomcat sat on a moonlit shed and warbled a song to the night,
A black old singer of plebian birth, but the hero of many a fight,
And a sinful man in whose wicked soul no love for harmony dwelt
From his bed arose in his red nightclothes, giving voice to the rage he felt!
He a bootjack seized in his vengeful hand and hurled it out into space,
And a smile peeped out through the dry war scars of the veteran tomcat's face—
"Never touched me!" he cried, in triumphant glee, and a laugh of derision meouwed!
And the mad man swore till the stars went out and the moon hid its face in a cloud.

Again did the tomcat raise its voice in a song to its sweet Marie,
And the echoes quivered like current jell in the thrill of the melodee,
And the man in the window a shotgun seized, and it belched forth a reign of lead,
And the tomcat sank in the throes of death on the roof of the old woodshed!
With a grunt of triumph the murderer sought the embrace of his couch again
And the tomcat raised up its shot-pierced head and from it shook out the pain,
And said: "I've been slaughtered just four times now! I've had trouble to beat the band!
But, though slightly disfigured, I'm still in the ring, and I've five more lives on hand!"

—Denver Evening Post.

PRESERVING SEASON.

It's now the time when women
Forget about their nerves
And spend their days and evenings
In putting up preserves.
They're peering into kettles,
They're closely watching pans,
And at the proper moment,
They're filling jars and cans.

And sweet is the aroma
That permeates the air,
The fragrance of the spices
Dropped in with greatest care.
And as afar it's wafted,
To Ceylon we then show,
That there are other places.
Where spicy breezes blow.

The women burn their fingers
And pretty faces too,
But patiently they're working,
Until the task is through.
And, though the hubbies grumble
When women thus prepare,
Just watch them in the winter,
And see them grab their share.

—Exchange.

THE ORIGINAL DISC-TALKING MACHINE—a few pointers about the

Berliner GRAM-O-PHONE

Without doubt the best amusement producer and entertainer on earth.

ITS SIMPLICITY is such that a four year old child can operate it perfectly

IT IS SUBSTANTIAL AND SOLID. There are few parts to it and these few seldom, if ever, require any attention.

IT IS LOW PRICED—FIFTEEN DOLLARS (including three records)—and we guarantee it to reproduce songs, choruses, bands, etc., etc., with more clearness and accuracy than any hundred dollar machine on the market.

Our records are indestructible, and will stand any amount of rough handling without danger of injuring them; they are so compact that FIFTY-TWO GRAM-O-PHONE RECORDS occupy less space than eight WAX CYLINDER RECORDS.

Our records are the only ones on which you can get the genuine Sousa's band production. All others claiming to have Sousa's band records are fakes, pure and simple, and Sousa will substantiate this statement.

Each record is signed by the maker, and the signature is reproduced in fac-simile on every copy.

The Gram-o-phones and records are made in Montreal, the factory is at 367-371 Aqueduct street—it is guaranteed for three years.

Mr. E. BERLINER was awarded a medal by the City of Philadelphia for the invention of the Gram-o-phone. Like most valuable inventions, the Gram-o-phone has imitators—machines using the methods of the inventor—put on the market under a name to deceive an unsuspecting public; ask the name of the inventor of the "fake" machine—it has none—the Berliner Gram-o-phone was invented by the undersigned—all FLAT RECORD taking machines other than the Gram-o-phone are fakes, pure and simple. Write for illustrated catalogue and list of records—free.

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5—Michigan and Menzies Streets, "
6—Menzies and Niagara Streets, "
7—Montreal and Kingston Streets, "
8—Montreal and Simcoe Streets, "
9—Dallas Rd and Simcoe Street, "
14—Vancouver and Burdette Streets.
15—Douglas and Humboldt Streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert Streets.
21—Yates and Broad Streets.
23—Fort and Government Streets.
24—Yates and Wharf Streets.
25—Johnson and Government Streets.
26—Douglas St. bet. Fort and View Street.
7—Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St.
31—View and Blanchard Streets.
32—Fort and Quadra Streets.
34—Yates and Cook Streets.
35—Yates and Stanley Ave.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro Roads.
37—Cadboro and Richmond Roads.
41—Quadra and Pandora Sreets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard Streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook Streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery Streets.
52—Government and Princess Avenue.
53—King's Road and Second Street.
54—Fountain, Douglas St. and Hillside Ave.
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store Streets.
62—Discovery and Store Streets.
63—John and Bridge Streets.
64—Catherine Street, Victoria West.
65—Springfield Avenue and Esquimalt Road.
71—Douglas St., and Burnside Road.

ON EASY STREET.

On Easy Street there is no care,
No gold or place or power is there;
Yet all the days are glad and fair
On Easy Street.

The dwellers there are wards of Faith,
On work or want content to wait;
They ask no favors of the great,
And do not have, and do not hate.

The world goes by on eager quest,
Heart after heart is sore distrest;
But still there's jest and hope and rest
On Easy Street.

—Charles W. Stevenson in Puck.

POLITICAL TAILORS.

The Fashion Books Have Entered Into the Dominion Campaign.

From the Toronto Star.

The Toronto tailors are falling in with the prevalent political excitement, if we can judge from their advertising literature. I have just received such a clever booklet from my outfitter that I am almost persuaded to pay him that small balance.

It gives you an idea how great men will look with different clothes on. Here, for instance, is a picture of Sir Wilfrid, very erect, very distinguished, in a dress suit that may be purchased for $25. I have seen people in $75 clothes look worse. Mr. Sifton is portrayed in a Tuxedo, with a cigar perched nonchalantly between thumb and forefinger. Of course trousers and waistcoat go with the Tuxedo. Sir Charles Tupper appears in a frock coat and accompaniments. The tailor has straightened his shoulders up a bit, has given him a high collar, and so has taken twenty years off his age. I think this artful tailor must be a Conservative. Sir Richard Cartwright affects a morning coat, but I am doubtful whether the Derby hat he carries in his right hand is true to nature. About Mr. Tarte my friend has the wrong idea. He is not a tall man, and I have never seen him look quite Parisian. Mr. Foster is figured in a double-breasted sack coat on the plea that it gives a robust, broad-shouldered effect, "of which, to be sure, Mr. Foster would be the better." Sir Mackenzie Bowell illustrates the possibilities of the Chesterfield overcoat; Mr. Mulock adorns a Raglan; and Mr. Fisher, being minister of agriculture, walks abroad in a frieze ulster.

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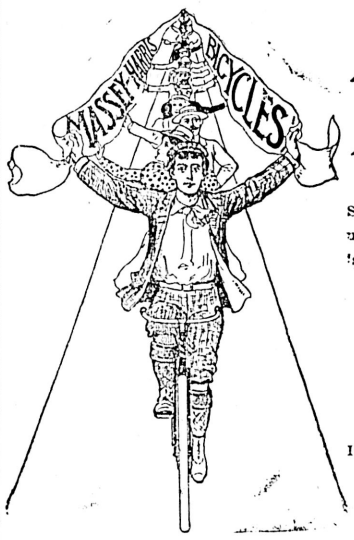

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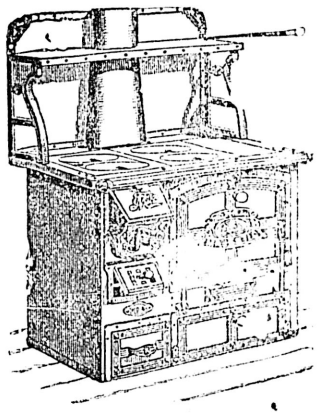

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